JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. XV No. 108 JUNE, 1960

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BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

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JOURNAL OF THE
BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS
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NOTICES

Members are reminded that subscriptions for the year July 1st, 1960 to June 30th, 1961, namely, £1 10s. 0d. for Home members and £1 for Overseas members, are due on July 1st.

Owing to the trouble and confusion often arising in connection with payments by members in North America, the Council has decided that entrance fees and subscriptions which cannot be paid by Money Orders in English currency, or by cheques on English banks, should at present be fixed at the following rates:—

Entrance Fee	Three Dollars
Annual Subscription ..	Three Dollars
Life Subscription	Twenty-nine Dollars

Dollar bills are acceptable; but if payments are made by cheques on American banks, or by Money Orders in American currency, the amount should be increased by 25 cents, to allow for Bank commission.

* * * *

Some members are commendably active in obtaining new members for the Society. It is suggested that every existing member should endeavour to obtain at least one new member a year and thus increase the Society's financial stability and spread knowledge of a subject of which many people are still regrettably ignorant.

* * * *

In order to increase the Society's numbers, members living abroad are asked to point out to possible recruits that the only qualification for membership is an interest in the Society's objects, and that it is not necessary for a member to be a practising dowser.

* * * *

The Council will always be glad to hear of anyone who lives in London or who has an office in London, prepared to help in the running of the Society.

* * * *

Overseas members who propose to come to England are asked to inform the Hon. Secretary, and to say whether they would be prepared to lecture to the Society on their dowsing experiences abroad.

Owing to the rising expense of the cost of printing the Editor regrets that it will not be practicable to maintain a length of 64 pages in each journal. As new material is not always adequate even for a reduced length, it is proposed to reprint some of the articles which appeared early in the Society's existence which are likely to be of interest to members who have not yet read them.

* * * *

The Editor would be grateful if members, expecially those living abroad, would send extracts to him concerning radiesthesia and dowsing which appear in local papers, giving *the name of the paper* and the *date of issue*.

* * * *

The following book has been added to the library: *The Seven Keys to Colour Healing*, by Roland Hunt. The C. W. Daniel Co. Ltd., 1958; 124 pages.

* * * *

The Price of the *Journal* to non-members is now 6s. post free. The price to members of new journals in excess of the free number is 4s., and of back numbers 2s.

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The Title Page and Contents of Volume XIV of the Journal can be obtained gratis from the Editor on application.

* * * *

Members taking books from the Library are requested to return them within a month or to ask for an extension.

In making payment (in stamps) for postage of books, or for other purposes, it is requested that values higher than 4d. should not be sent.

* * * *

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given, on request, to writers of articles in it, in addition to the usual copy.

* * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Assistant Secretary for 1s. 3d. post free.

* * * *

Contributions for the *Journal*, preferably in typescript, should be sent to the Editor at least *seven* weeks before the first day of March, June, September, and December, if they are to appear in the respective journals for those months.

* * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

* * * *

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A DOWSER'S COMMENTS

Address at the Annual Reception held on April 20th, 1960, given

BY H. N. SANCTUARY

I first learned that I could use a divining rod in the early to middle thirties when looking for a site on which to build a house in West Dorset. My wife and I were looking at one site when the farmer, who was the tenant, drew attention to the fact that there was plenty of water there, and cutting a twig from the hedge demonstrated the use of it and invited us to try for ourselves. That started me on the most fascinating of studies, dowsing.

Naturally, I got hold of books, joined the British Society of Dowsers and read the Journal ; and of course fell into all the pitfalls which beset the young dowser, who is lacking in knowledge and experience.

There were many disappointments, but also some encouragements ; for instance, I mistook a geological fault for a stream of water in my earlier days, which was a very expensive mistake but a good lesson. On the other hand I was asked by a local water engineer to advise him in a matter of water on a site where a local council wanted to build some houses.

The water engineer was himself a very sensitive dowser, but like many of us was lacking in experience and he had advised the local council that there was plenty of water on the site and they authorised him to dig for it. He had estimated the depth as being about twenty feet but only found a dried-up watercourse at that depth ; the local council said a lot of very rude things about him and dowsers in general.

At his request, we met on the site and confirmed that there was plenty of water, but I was of the opinion that it was deeper than he had placed it, my estimate being about fifty-five feet. He bored down and found it just short of that depth. The flow was at the rate of about 5,500 gallons per hour and there is quite a small housing estate there now. At the time, my son, aged about eleven years, was with me, and of course he had always practised dowsing with me. He suddenly said that there was water there at 300ft. The water engineer looked a bit surprised and said that he had consulted the geological survey people and they had said that he would not find water until he reached 300ft.

Another of my failures was after we had bought a site, not the one referred to before but nearby, and although there was plenty of water near the site, I was keen to tap a stream on the hill behind, in order to make my own electricity by turbine. We traced the stream from its source over several miles to where it broke out and we knew that there was a big flow. We bored for it and we missed it. We then put down a well and still failed to catch it although when we went down the well we could distinctly

hear it. This was a case of sloping strata, and had we been able to learn from *The Physics of the Divining Rod*, which had not then been published, we should probably have caught it. This was another very expensive lesson, but as the war broke out before we started to build, the house never materialised and the well has now been filled up.

I cannot help thinking that there is a great opportunity for some expert dowser to write a book on the various pitfalls into which budding dowsers are apt to fall, and the ways of avoiding these pitfalls. It may be that some of the tougher fraternity will hold the view that the only way to learn is by mistakes ; but I hold the view that it is better to encourage new dowsers by teaching, rather than let them be choked off by disappointments.

In my home, we took to using dowsing as a means of entertaining our guests ; in fact we used it as a parlour game and it was very interesting to note the types of people who were the most successful at it. It would be impossible for me to classify them in any detail, but as a general rule it appeared that people with a very attractive personality were better than those with only good looks. Also, people of an emotional nature and intelligent ones were better than intellectual and logical ones and so forth. When I was young, I was in the Royal Navy and there was a theory that young naval officers always looked twice at an attractive girl. Nowadays, if I see an attractive girl I always say to myself " I'll bet she's a good dowser." Here again is a good opportunity for a dowser with a knowledge of psychology to study the subject and write a treatise on it !

One of the tests we used to get people to do was to see if they could trace a scar on my son's leg. It was a big scar, the result of an operation for osteomyelitis ; and we always reckoned that if anyone could give the position of that scar and the length of it correctly he was a good dowser. We found that we could fairly accurately place scars and faults in people and I very nearly tripped up badly when an elderly lady asked me whether her heart was all right. In point of fact it was all wrong and I had the greatest difficulty in faking the divining rod in order not to frighten her.

It is only four or five years ago that I took to using the pendulum more than the ordinary whalebone rod, but now I always carry a small pendulum of whale ivory in my pocket. It was about this time also that I first met Dr. Henry Tomlinson. I was introduced to him by a great friend, who has I believe given a talk to this Society, Commander Rodney Thomson-Moore, and with him I did many experiments years ago. I remember one of the less respectable experiments very well. We had concocted a cold weather cocktail out of sloe gin (home made) and dry sherry, and very good it was. The experiment consisted of mixing the ingredients, tasting it, adding a bit more of one or other of the ingredients, tasting it again, and so on until we thought it was

exactly right. We then dowsed it to find out the proportions. We then mixed another lot in those proportions, tasted it, checked it against the first lot, and then tasted both to make sure that they were alike. Having got rid of our experimental doses, we mixed up some and produced it for the family to have a drink before lunch. I don't remember the exact dowsing method we employed, but it was an extremely successful experiment.

Dr. Tomlinson encouraged me to try out a variety of experiments in archaeology, horticulture, etc., and I owe him a great debt of gratitude for his help.

I was able also to get some help in pendulum work and was introduced to the Turenne method of witnesses and also a translation of some of his writings. I must say that some of Turenne's theories are a bit shattering when they are compared with what we were taught at school, but so are many other things we meet with in dowsing work. I must confess however that any Turenne experiments I have tried have all worked out as he has said. I have used the Turenne witnesses with great success and I am of the opinion that he has made a great contribution to the art of dowsing.

A few years ago I received a notice concerning the publication *Mind over Matter* to be published by the Delawarr Laboratories, and I wrote to say that I was very interested. We were not completely ignorant of the box idea because we had visited Miss Lloyd when she lived at Somerton. It was also at this time that my wife came to the conclusion that when the time came for me to retire from business, I would be an awful menace in the house unless I had some absorbing hobby. She encouraged me therefore to take up the study of the radionic box and I went to Oxford and made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. de la Warr. The de la Warrs were very charming and extremely helpful and they not only started me off on radionic work but have been most encouraging since. I have frequently rung up Mrs. de la Warr when confronted with a sticky problem and she has always been able to give me the answer right away.

I take it that we all look upon the radionic box as a dowsing instrument, which has been developed to a very high degree of detail with its number rates, enabling the dowser to isolate anything and get rid of interferences ; and from my small experience in dowsing, I consider that interferences are the most difficult things to overcome. It seems to me that the use of the box is very akin to map-dowsing and depends largely, if not entirely, on the psychic sense of the operator. Many of you will have read that excellent article in *Light* recently by Dr. L. Woodhouse Price in which he sets out the idea of the psychic sense very clearly, and it would be impertinent for me to endeavour to enlarge on the subject. Suffice it to say that anyone who wishes to use the box successfully must have a well developed psychic sense.

The study of radionics and the use of the box have been a most fascinating and absorbing hobby and I spend the majority of my spare time on this work, in fact I have been in danger of becoming over enthusiastic ; but I have remembered the sermon which I heard preached in Sherborne Abbey by the late Bishop Nevil Lovett on the occasion of a police church parade there. The Bishop was a very fine-looking old man of about eighty years, and after welcoming the police he gave us a short, snappy and brilliant sermon on the subject of enthusiasm and finished like this. " There is, of course, a danger in being over enthusiastic and I remember a very enthusiastic young curate who went to give an address to the inmates of a mental home. In the course of his address he got rather excited and waving his hands he cried ' My friends, my friends, why are we all here, why are we all here ? ' and a voice from the back said ' Because we are not all there.' "

I apologise for that digression, but I know that there are many enthusiasts in this Society and I have always found the Bishop's sermon to be a very effective antidote to a burst of enthusiasm.

One of the difficulties which I experience with dowsing is knowing where to begin, and of course I realise that there is no end to the subject. The variety of subjects is so great that there would appear to be scope for almost any taste. For the man who is interested in birds (and of course I mean the things that fly) there is the possibility of tracing the migration of birds or even the tracing of the movements of one particular bird. It would be a good experiment to go to a pigeon fancier and get from him a feather from a racing pigeon and trace the flight of that bird in some competition, especially the time it arrives home ; or get a feather from a ringed bird and try to follow its migration until it is found and reported.

There would also appear to be a big field for research in connection with criminal investigation ; and here again the tracing of people and things connected with a crime could be of enormous help to the police. For instance there are occasions when the police have to consider the exhumation of a body on the chance of finding poison, say arsenic. I am of the opinion that a good dowser could say quite definitely whether there was or was not any trace of arsenic in or near the grave.

Then there is the archaeological side to be explored in the tracing of Roman camps and old castles ; also the geological side with the finding of beds of ore and veins of minerals and so forth. All the things I have mentioned are analytical of course but in themselves they give great scope ; and we all know that they have been experimented with to a large extent.

One of our main troubles appears to be that the public are very ignorant as to the value of dowsing and the possibilities of its application to many phases of everyday life, whether industrial,

commercial, medical, agricultural or generally analytical ; and until we can get the public to appreciate the value of our work, we shall just go on having our own fun with our own experiments and we shall be failing in what I believe to be our job, which is to put dowsing on the map as a regular everyday means of finding out things and in some cases putting them right. I always make a point of talking about dowsing whenever I get the chance and demonstrating with a pendulum the simplest forms of qualitative and quantitative analysis with coins. Some people are genuinely interested, especially when they find that they can do it themselves, but many others say " but this is witchcraft, not science." That is when my blood-pressure goes up, because I dislike the word " science " as it seems to me to imply a monopoly of knowledge and wisdom.

However, my blood-pressure is getting used to these fluctuations and I now know all the answers to the many silly questions I get asked ; and I am sure that if we all made a drive at educating the public by talking of dowsing as a normal thing and explaining that it is a perfectly natural thing which most people can do, we should not only be advancing the aims of this Society but should probably add to its membership, which I am sure would give great pleasure to our President.

Up to now I have only spoken of analytical methods, but there is the other side of the radionic picture, which is the broadcasting of treatments. As you all know, having by analysis found the cause of disease in people, animals, plants and soils, the necessary treatments can be given radionically by broadcasting the suitable antidote ; for instance, if a certain person has a staphylococcal bacillus in a certain organ, the antidote for this can be broadcast to that organ, and similarly faults in soil can be detected and corrected.

I have done a number of experiments with broadcasting and have found them very successful. I do not want to appear callous, but I have been fortunate in having quite a good number of friends and relations who have ailments, and who have been anxious to have broadcast treatment. I do not propose to say much about these treatments for people because there are too many doctors either listening or who may read the report of this talk, and I do not intend to get involved in any arguments with the medical profession. It would appear, however, that dowsing must be of immense value to doctors in diagnosis and prescribing, and I am glad to know that this is being recognised by doctors.

My own small experience indicates that very rapid and successful results can be obtained in acute cases such as influenza and common cold if tackled in the early stages. My wife and I have succeeded in warding off all colds and 'flu this winter by treating ourselves immediately we had the slightest symptoms. Also a friend of mine, who is interested in dowsing, challenged me to keep him free

of colds this winter, saying that he was very liable to them ; and up to now he has escaped entirely except for one occasion when he phoned me to say that he thought he was starting 'flu and the radionic treatment stopped it from developing.

There is an experiment which I am anxious to try out. I have an idea that the alcoholic content of the blood could be reduced radionically and this would be most useful when driving home after a party ; and I hardly think that by using this method one would be likely to be liable for " defeating the ends of justice."

My experience with animals is very small, mostly cats, but the results have been quite good.

The treatment of soil seems to offer enormous scope for experiment, also the treatment of plant diseases and I have been very fortunate in meeting Capt. Hadley and Mr. Buncombe, who grow fruit and vegetables commercially in the most efficient manner at Darsham in Suffolk. We had been talking business of another kind and I put to them the radionic idea of soil treatment ; and they were very interested and most kindly offered to allow me to experiment on a small portion of about ten acres of runner beans, which they were intending to grow last summer.

We arranged that the beans were to be divided into three plots ; the first plot "A" of one quarter acre was to have no fertiliser but only radionic treatment ; the second plot " B " was to have fertiliser as well as radionic treatment, also one quarter acre ; and the rest of the field, plot " C," was to have only fertiliser and no radionic treatment.

They sent me sample plugs of earth from the three plots, taken every two yards square on May 5th, 1959, when the beans were planted, also samples of the beans, and I am afraid that I made a mistake in mixing the samples of A and B before I realised that B had already got fertiliser in it. This should have had the effect of making the analysis show less requirement of treatment than was really necessary for A, and more than was necessary for B. I did not expect this to upset the experiment and in fact it did not appear to do so.

Having mixed the sample plugs of earth from A and B, I analysed them and found deficiencies of nitrogen (protein) 10%, potassium 10% and sulphur 5%, also an excess of iron 10%. This was a general analysis of the condition of the soil ; and I then tested the soil again with a sample of the beans which it was proposed to grow, and this second analysis showed that in order to grow those beans properly the soil required more nitrogen (protein) and less iron than in the general analysis.

I commenced treatment on May 14th at the rate of one hour for each reading every day. The results were :—

	May 14	May 27	June 11	June 28
1. Nitrogen (protein) deficiency	15%	5%	±0	0
2. Potassium	10%	un5%	±0	0
3. Sulphur	5%	±0%	±0	0
4. Iron ..... excess	15%	5%	±0	0

and after that date all readings remained at 0 to the end of the experiment at the beginning of November.

This would appear to indicate that it took about six weeks to bring the soil into proper balance, while the beans were growing in it ; and from this I deduce that it is desirable to start treatment of the soil at least four to six weeks before planting if the soil is to be ready for perfect growing. During the treatment I missed three days early in July when I started on a trip to South Africa, but I arranged to continue treatment on board ship and did so all the way to Durban and back.

Owing to the absence of frost, the picking went on into November and after it was over I had a sample of soil from each of the plots and the analysis showed that the radionically treated plots had zero readings and plot "C" showed an excess of nitrogen (protein) of under 5% and an excess of iron of 5%. I think this demonstrates clearly how very skilfully they had judged the amount of fertiliser needed for the crop.

It is always difficult to avoid certain mistakes when doing a first experiment and I made two bad mistakes in this case. I ought to have started treating the soil about a month earlier and I ought not to have mixed the soils from plots "A" and "B." Capt. Hadley says that he ought not to have placed the beans on plot "A" as an outside plot, since the outside rows always suffer from lack of protection from wind, etc.

I had hoped that Captain Hadley or Mr. Buncombe would have been able to be here to-day to give you an account of their side of the experiment, but unfortunately they are not able to be present ; and the only thing I can do is to read you a report on the experiment, which they wrote to Mrs. de la Warr and of which they sent me a copy.

You will appreciate that Mrs. de la Warr has kept a watching brief on this job and has given us at intervals good advice on the way to approach the subject.

The Report

Area

Total area for the whole crop—10 acres, of which Plots A and B both approx. 230 yards long by 4½ yards wide, i.e., approx. ¼ acre each. Each plot contains four rows of beans.

Soil

Ploughed-in parkland. A good Suffolk mixed soil with some loam. Top soil approx 18in. deep. Well drained. Sloping slightly to the south.

Soil Samples

Separate samples were taken for Plots A and B by 2in. plugs on a 2yd. square basis throughout each plot.

Analysis

A copy of Mr. Sanctuary's report is attached.

NOTE.—We are given to understand from someone who has investigated the statistics that in this area of Suffolk, the iron content of the water is reputed to be the highest, or amongst the highest, in the British Isles.

Manurial Treatment

Excepting Plot A. Before sowing an application of a compound fertiliser (Fisons 31) at the rate of 4cwt. per acre. The certified constituents of this fertiliser are N900, P_2O_5, water soluble 0.75, insoluble K_2O 15.00.

Mr. Sanctuary received a sample of this fertiliser as applied and it is suggested that application should be made to him for analysis as there is probably a variation as between bulk lot and bulk lot.

Variety and Sowing

Runner bean, White Czar. Believed to be of North African origin. Seed dressed with "Orthocide." Sample sent to Mr. Sanctuary. Even germination throughout. Emergence five/seven days.

Cultivations

Normal cultivation and cleaning operations were carried out during the period of growth. *There was no noticeable difference in rate of growth or appearance or in susceptibility to insect pests; nor in bloom, pollination and setting.* When irrigation was resorted to all rows had equal treatment and equal effect was noted.

Picking

First and light picking commenced in July and maturity was even throughout.

Radionic Treatment

Plot A. Had no artificial fertiliser application and has been treated with radionics *alone.*

Plot B. Had artificial fertiliser applied as above *and* radionic treatment.

Remainder (Control). Had artificial fertiliser applied as above mentioned *only.*

Application for details of radionic treatment should be made to Mr. Sanctuary.

Observations on Plant Growth

Since the beginning of July the difference in bulk of growth of Plots A and B has been very marked and it is estimated that there has been a 45/50% increase. Leaf size appears 5/10% larger and the colour is similarly better. The appearance of the plants is more robust and they have in fact met across the rows, making penetration difficult. At this date, it seems evident that the beans

in these two plots show a greater potential for future cropping and have a better "quality look." It must be remembered that the first frost will put an end to picking. Runner beans are subject to "rust" and White Czar is virtually immune, but a certain amount is present in the whole acreage and no increased resistance has been noticed. Roots have not been inspected, but samples will be forwarded on completion of picking. To control this trial, Plots A and B were placed at one end of the beanery and therefore Row 1 of Plot A is an outside row. It has naturally suffered through exposure in both appearance and yield, but we have made allowance for this in this report.

Quality

Although at this date the beans in Plots A and B have a better appearance it is difficult to state categorically that there is a marked difference. They seem to become over-mature similarly to the remainder. We have tried to give them a fair palatability test but there seems to be no noticeable difference. Any analysis of fibrosity and nutrition values must be left to you as this is a highly specialised procedure. So far as the canners are concerned they have made no comment.

Yield

These figures should not be taken as the actual yield for the crop over the whole beanery, but having made allowances and adjustments for the period of observation, we believe them to be accurate *comparative* figures for the trials to date :—

Plot A. Yield 3,765lb. of 6.72 tons per acre.

Plot B. Yield 4,232lb. or 7.56 tons per acre.

Control. Yield 3,707lb. or 6.6 tons per acre.

But allowing an increased yield on Row 1 of 50% to compensate for it being an outside row :—Yield 4,235lb. or 7.56 tons per acre, which would put it equal to Plot B and which is confirmed by purely visual appearance.

Conclusions

From the growers' point of view it would seem that radionic treatment has given no advantage so far as cultivations, pollinations, setting, resistance to drought disease and pests are concerned, but it would appear that the application of an artificial fertiliser might have been dispensed with and so effected a saving of about £50 on the crop. On the other hand regular applications of organic manures must be effected to preserve fibre and humus content of the soil and so prevent the danger of blowing. We should feel loath at this stage to dispense with the usual application of artificials on the strength of this trial alone, as a margin of 0.9 tons increased yield per acre would not seem to justify abandoning hitherto proved methods in future seasons.

On the other hand we cannot express any opinion on any improved quality or nutritional standards which may have been achieved as this is a question for the experts, but it would be very interesting indeed to have details of this side of the question to correlate with the above results and expressed opinion.

* * * *

This I consider to be a very fair report ; and coming from an expert on commercial growing of high quality crops, it is of great value to the radionic side of dowsing, since it acknowledges that radionic treatment *appears* to take the place of artificial fertiliser. One could not expect that one experiment of this nature would be sufficient to convince anyone who was dependent for his livelihood on the growing of crops that he could abandon proved methods in favour of radionics. Captain Hadley has kindly offered to do another experiment this year and I hope that we will be able to avoid the mistakes we made last year.

In my own small garden at home I am trying out a number of tests, one of which is the control of insect pests by radionic means. A friend of mine locally is an expert on fruit growing and is advising me on the technicalities of this test. The Delawarr Laboratories at Oxford are carrying out a number of experiments with soil and plants and there is little doubt in my mind that we shall before long have a series of results which will be revolutionary in agriculture and horticulture.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, my last word on this talk is to beg all of you to talk about dowsing to any audience, in order to get people to accept it as a real and everyday art. As regards radionics, I find that a lot of people are interested and are beginning to find that there is something in it. They often ask why everything is reduced to numbers and I refer them to chapter xiii of *The Book of the Revelation of St. John The Divine*, verse 18, which reads " Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast : for it is the number of a man ; and his number is six hundred threescore and six."

A DOWSER IN CANADA

The following notes form the bulk of letters of September 18th, 1959, and February 12th and March 15th, 1960,

FROM R. M. ROBERTSON, OF SORRENTO, BRITISH COLUMBIA

For many years I have been interested in what appears to be a beam or stream of radiation emanating from one's body and travelling in a circumference of 360 degrees. This phenomenon is clearly associated with weather conditions and slows down in its travel, and increases its speed, and on certain occasions comes

to a standstill. All of these indications signifies impending weather phenomena. There are two time lags during the year with occasional variations which are now beginning to be understood in its relationship to weather. I am unable to understand why and how this beam or stream operates and if the phenomenon is characteristic of all living organisms. Is the phenomenon a duplicate of what is taking place around our earth ?

* * * * *

From a study of various dowsing methods employed in Europe and California in the location of water supplies I find that dowsing zone indications are not always dependable. I have in the past made a habit of returning to a proposed well site over a period of several days and taking the mean result of previous indications as a final answer to the exact position of the main stream or flow band when searching for a water supply. While this system may be accurate for certain dowsers I have found from my own experience that it has its limitations.

There are certain dowsers who are apparently capable of locating underground water supplies surrounded by numerous distractions such as passing traffic, curious and sometimes sceptical onlookers following the dowser in all his operations. Considerable experience has taught me that to obtain successful results I must operate alone in order to concentrate on the task of locating water supply.

I have often admired the system and results obtained by Mr. Williamson, of Tanganyika. This dowser has developed his system to a very high degree of accuracy. However, while one system suits a dowser it does not necessarily mean that this system will suit all dowsers. Mr. Williamson's ability to sense a flow of underground water at a distance of several miles coincides with my own degree of sensitivity. Personally I have a natural affinity, apart from water, for mineral or ore bodies within a radius of ten miles.

When locating an underground water supply I use what I call the resistance method. To begin with I hold the rod at a high angle and concentrate my mind on the search for an underground stream over, let us say, an area of fifty acres. The rod is held and moved in an up-and-down manner a distance of two or three inches and released slightly every three seconds and then grasped again. I find that I can sense much more rapidly any radiations from the ground by this system. Plastic wood covering of handles moulded to fit my hands provides greater sensitivity whatever type of rod I use, which range from whalebone to plastic tubing bent to suit my requirements.

Once I obtain a sudden " catch " or indication I walk in the direction of indication until the rod again lifts. From this point I begin to seek a generalised picture of the flow under my feet and

continue walking rapidly over the ground. From this I obtain a very approximate idea of where the main stream or flow band exists.

I now proceed to the most important part of my task, that is, pinpointing the exact centre of the main stream or flow band. Most dowsers proceed to mark or stake out the various zones to begin with. This I never do.

In my resistance system I walk over a distance of fifty yards or so to the side of the approximate main stream or flow band. Holding the rod in the usual manner I make a powerful suggestion to my subconscious mind that all indications of zones must be eliminated and that I want indications of the main stream only. With this suggestion in mind I proceed in a sideways movement toward the approximately located main flow band saying to myself as I walk " no zone indications " no, no, no, no zone indications, until I reach the position of the flow band when, despite powerful mental resistance, the rod lifts very strongly. At this point I place a stake in the ground to indicate one side of the flow band. I repeat this operation on the other side of the flow band and insert another stake. The centre of the flow band should be the exact centre of the underground stream.

Secondly, I now proceed to mark out the various zones (and this is very important) on both sides of the main stream. I assume a very relaxed manner entirely devoid of tension or distraction of any kind with the *mind held in a neutral state.* A trained dowser in full mental control will find his zones, preferably with eyes shut, appearing in co-relation to the position of the main stream.

One should rigidly avoid any self-suggestion as to what the various zones indicate as he proceeds to mark or stake out these zones. Many dowsers have been in the habit of saying to themselves " now this zone indicates quality (so-called) and the next should indicate so and so." This sort of self-suggestion is fatal to accurate results and should be avoided at all costs.

Forget what the various zones mean, and concentrate on what indications are coming from underneath one's feet, and pay no attention to the number of indications until two or more indications show up very close to each other. One should then open his eyes and examine his position in relation to the stakes on both sides of the main stream. With practice the position of zones should coincide with the expected position of the main stream stakes. After this is done one should be able to assess other problems, such as volume, depth, etc.

If the dowser is working among obstructions it is better to refrain from mentally using landmarks or obstructions as indication zone marks in relation to, or as a guide to the evil of self-suggestion. Under these conditions the closing of one's eyes when locating an underground stream would be dangerous. Here again it would be better to turn one's back on stakes already in place to avoid

any suspicion of subconsciously using the stakes already in position which might adversely affect one's judgement of zone indications.

Dowsers vary in their degree of sensitivity from day to day. It is advisable to take readings over a period of three of four days for best results. One should either shut one's eyes when retesting or, if obstructions are in the way, the dowser should turn his back on the stakes already in position otherwise the power of suggestion will most certainly operate to the dowser's disadvantage. I have had 100% success in the location of all wells I have done during the last two or three years by the resistance system I have discovered and finally adopted. The location of the main stream or flow band might suggest a physical basis while the location of the zones would seem to suggest one of a purely mental nature. It would be interesting to know what results other dowsers obtain in the use of the above system.

* * * * *

The work in locating well sites is, for me, more of a hobby than a vocation and no detailed records are kept except to experience the actual culmination of success by the aid of a method not generally followed by dowsers in pinpointing the exact position or centre line of the flow band.

By means of the resistance method explained above I have succeeded in locating four successful wells over a period of roughly eighteen months. If I were to seriously enter the business of locating well sites the number on record would be considerably greater but since it is more of a hobby I have confined myself to satisfying a small number of people who were in urgent need of water.

Well sites are finalised after a period of three days (two visits per day) are spent on the property when the final stake is driven and the depth (approximate) is marked on the stake.

I have used the Creyke method from time to time with the aid of a rod resembling the mumetal product used by Major Creyke. In other areas this system has not been so successful, due to underlying strata of dry and wet clay. These tests have been carried out in areas where the depth to water was known and were largely of an experimental nature.

During my test in the location of the last well which took place during August and September last year I again used the resistance method, operating with eyes closed in pinpointing the exact centre of the stream or flow band. I gave the depth from a measurement of the zone band as between 25 and 28 feet by means of the relaxed method *immediately after* the use of the resistance system in pin-pointing the centre of the main stream.

When digging was well under way I was astonished to find water coming in quite fast on three and four sides of the well at a depth of ten feet. When mapping out the zones no indication was

experienced of water at a depth of 10 feet but there was a clear indication of water at a depth of 25 to 28 feet.

I assumed from this that the major flow was under the first indication of water at the upper level. As the first flow was sufficient for domestic purposes including garden and lawn, judging from my experience on my own property there was little need to go to the water level at 25 to 28 feet. By digging another five feet into the clay this provided a reservoir for the flow at a depth of ten feet. Within a few days the water level had risen to within six feet of the surface making a total depth of nine feet of water.

Sewer mains made of cement, two and one half feet in diameter, were placed in the well as casing. A suitable shallow well pump was placed in the basement of the house a few feet from the well. Continual draining of the well during the summer months will increase the diameter of the channel along similar lines to the well on my own property. I followed the underground stream for a distance of three hundred yards with the aid of a whalebone divining rod. The handle ends were covered with plastic wood moulded to suit my hands or fingers. This gives greater sensitivity but in time it loses its roughness. I believe that knurled plastic handles with sharp points would be more sensitive. The underground stream took me to a surface spring which had been in use since World War One and had supplied a generous flow to one home close by.

The error in depth might have been due to the use of the relaxed method in marking the zones *immediately after* the use of the resistance method in pinpointing the main stream or flow band. Perhaps a time limit of several hours should elapse between the use of the two methods. There is room for research here by professional dowsers and others interested in the depth problems, etc. One can experiment with the aid of a garden hose laid out in a straight line on the lawn with water turned on. By means of the resistance method, with eyes closed, the rod should either dip or lift a few inches from the hose on one side and the same distance on the other side. In testing for zone problems, and using the relaxed method to one side of the hose several zones will be encountered. This seems to be the simplest method of demonstrating the two systems.

I have noticed over many years when locating ore bodies at a distance, with strata of clay superimposed, that the divining rod would take several seconds to respond as against the immediate indications of surface showing of mineral. The clay strata seemed to create a delayed action.

This article is not intended as a scientific description of a new system but it is merely submitted in the form of a potential clue toward greater accuracy in the estimation of depth which is the bugbear of dowsers everywhere.

RADIESTHETIC SOIL TESTING

BY R. S. THOMAS

Here in Tasmania, the Apple Isle, south of Australia, Radiesthetic soil testing has been experimentally carried out for over twenty years, but only during the last five or six years have I done soil testing far from home. During the last year I have engaged commercially in soil testing, making a charge of three guineas an hour plus a small amount for travelling. As this work is exhausting in a peculiar way, owing to the discharge of power from the rod, I have limited work to alternate days.

Tasmania is an island of quick changes in soil, often a ten-acre paddock contains two or three types, necessitating as many tests. By distant prospection, i.e., holding the rod in the line of vision and looking at the paddock, one can delineate the boundary of the particular soil that requires special treatment.

I am not the only one who can do it in Tasmania, three others I have taught do a little, but not commercially. Any sensitive dowser might make a soil tester. I say "might" because one finds he or she can do one branch much better than any other. My most accurate results seem to be on soil testing and medical work. Water I put at about 80% correct.

For soil testing one needs for easy identification over thirty bottles of various shapes and sizes. These must have the labels pasted *inside*. Write the name, say **ZINC** on a piece of paper, postage stamp size. Paste the side you wrote on. Insert the label through the opening in the bottle and work it into place so that the name shows up clearly. I use the end of a dowsing rod to smooth the label after inserting it in the bottle. Then fill the bottle and cork it.

My set contains :

Four kinds of agricultural lime (ground limestone) and two burnt limes.

Alum, Borax, Dolomite, Gypsum, Lithium, Sulphur, Zinc.

Sulphates of Ammonia, Antimony, Cobalt, Copper, Magnesium (Epsom Salts), Manganese, Zinc.

The following "Supers" (Superphosphate of lime); Cobalt, Copper, Molybdate (containing molybdenum sulphate in minute quantities).

Ammoniate of Vanadium, Antimony Sulphide, Bicarbonate of Soda (baking powder), Nitrate of Soda, Potassium Iodide.

Also ashes from wood fires, compost and two kinds of ground-up rock which have given good results.

Then there are the seeds, grasses, clovers, oats, wheat, barley, rye, turnips, chou moellier,* rape, etc., potatoes (several varieties as some favour special soils), peas of various kinds, lucerne, etc., etc. A formidable array! I have a box divided into three

* Marrow-stem kale.

compartments, small ones for seeds (only small quantities needed), but bottles for elements must hold about one or two fluid ounces otherwise they are too easily lost—and even then I lose some!

The method I use is to spread all the bottles out on the ground at least six inches apart, take a bottle of seed or a leaf or part of the plant or whatever it is I'm testing for, and place it in one hand, it does not matter which for me. Hold the rod in the usual way. Pass it above the bottles on the ground. As it passes over some, it will dip or perhaps rise. You soon learn which means "required" and which "do not use," as it will unbalance the soil.

I use the "medical." finger-tip hold, and get an "up" for "good" or "required" and down for "do not apply." It is only very seldom I get the down and I know that spells danger. If that is applied it will cause trouble.

That first action is only a preliminary. Take one of the bottles on which the rod gave a strong reaction in the other hand and try again. If it stops all further positive action that is the right element to apply.

I will give three cases so that I can go through the tests.

1. Holding perennial ryegrass seed in the hand I run over all the bottles and get a + positive action from Copper, Cobalt, Iodine, Manganese and a little + from Super. I pick up the bottle of Copper Sulphate and hold it in the other hand. On going over the bottles again I get no action. I walk two or three steps away. The ground with no bottles on it gives a good + action because I am holding the seed and copper.

2. This is a different paddock (field to you). The bottles are out on the ground. I take wild white clover seed in one hand and get a strong + from Copper, Zinc, Iodine, and lesser action from Cobalt, Sulphur, Antimony and Vanadium. I pick up Copper. I still get a strong + from Zinc and a little from Iodine and Vanadium. So I try the Zinc as well as the Copper in the hand and that stops all action. Then I try Zinc only with, of course, the seed. Zinc shows action over Copper, Cobalt and Iodine; that tells me it will not release them, so Copper and Zinc will both have to be applied. Now for quantities. The bottles are on the ground, the seed in one hand. I bend down and touch the point of the rod on the bottle of Copper and it shoots up, I follow it up, and at a height of say two feet the tip ceases to rise, although my hands are rising. I get this height very distinctly and that would indicate about 10lb. per acre of Copper or Zinc, and about ½lb. of Cobalt. The same height would register about 6cwt. per acre of Lime or 1oz. of Molybdenum.

You have to learn from experience and use common sense. Four feet means a ton of Lime and 4cwt. of Super—much too much of any of the other elements to apply in one dressing.

Beware of large dressings of Copper and Molybdate—they can cause trouble in stock.

Now 3. I will take a case of "tied up" elements. Bottles distributed, I take Perennial Rye or wild White Clover in the hand. These two in our country show the deficiencies more than other plants except perhaps Potato. A small potato is a good " plant " sample. I run over the bottles, the rod jumps over every one, just goes mad. Ah ! something has tied up all trace elements and is having an adverse effect on the soil. Usually it is Potash or Molybdate, so I pick up one and try it, then the other. The answer is usually given by increased " mad " action.

If Potash has been applied maybe only some elements are affected and by comparison of the action from Potash and Molybdate you can tell which is the culprit. If you have the rare case of Lime being the culprit it may not be so easy to pick. In many cases Copper applied will restore the balance. Pick up Copper and try it. Maybe Cobalt is required too. With Copper in one hand, seed, of course, in the other, you find Cobalt is still giving you a + and also a slight action on some other elements, say Iodine, Antimony, Vanadium. Copper and Cobalt stop all action.

If Potash is the culprit it usually gives a negative (minus) action when running over the bottles the first time. Molybdate the same.

As you, my reader, may be anywhere in the world, perhaps some more hints will be useful.

Some parts in a paddock are much benefited by the application of Molybdate Super, this means approximately 1½oz. of Molybdate per cwt. of super ; Cobalt Super about 6oz. per cwt. and Copper Super about 4lb. If I was getting Zinc added I would stipulate about the same as Copper. Borax is only applied with a maximum about 4lb. per acre. Manganese can be applied in dressings up to 20lb. or 30lb. per acre and Vanadium about 2oz., but I do not know for certain. It is not always necessary to apply Iodine or Vanadium as Lime, Copper, or some other element will usually release them. I have only had two cases of the use of Baking Powder ; one seemed to need about 10lb. per acre, so I have no authority on which to base a probable dressing. That was a real " problem " paddock, as nothing thrived in it.

It is always wise to take the Potash and the Molybdate and test them separately by holding them as they may be dangerous to use. If you find that holding one of them makes the rod jump over all trace elements, then warn the landowner *not* to use that one. We tested one in No. 3 where it had been applied with disastrous results, so the rod is now indicating what will happen if this element is applied.

I think this is the most wonderful part of radiesthetic soil testing. The rod shows *before* you apply the element what its effect will be—*whether good or bad.*

Deficient or unbalanced soil produces feed that will cause troubles such as bloat, pulpy kidney, mastitis, steely wool, un-

thriftiness, failure of cattle to coat up properly in the spring, etc., etc. Many of the symptoms respond to veterinary treatment, but it is far better to supply all trace elements in the first place.

I have seen Potash tie up all trace elements in a pasture. It grew lush—beautiful to look at, yet calves put on it frothed at the mouth and four died within eight hours of going on it! Beware! Not all lush feed is good feed.

I did not mention "Reverted Super," made by mixing equal parts of super and ground limestone, this should be left about four days to work, or longer if there is little moisture in the air, as a certain amount is necessary to make the chemical action take place.

All dowsers may not be able to do soil testing. If you are a radiesthetist, doing medical or veterinary work with rod or pendulum, the chances are you will find this soil testing is just your job.

I trust this article may help many to grow more healthy vegetables and fruit and so add to the health of the nation. How wonderful it would be if all food could be radiesthetically passed as suitable for human consumption. I am sure that much of it as grown now would *not* pass. The organic (compost) gardener would be topping everything, I feel sure. "Nature's way is the best way!"

A DOWSE FOR OIL

BY G. S. CHAINEY

About twenty months ago I was asked by the two Directors of the Standard Gas Co. Pty. Ltd., Mr. Laurie G. Neill and Mr. William White, and Mr. Fred Hamilton Singh, to select a bore site for oil or gas at Cribb Island. This company, formed in Brisbane two and a half years ago, holds prospecting rights for an area from Scarborough to Oyster Point and including Cribb Island, approximately 200 square miles in the Greater Brisbane Area, Queensland. The depth of this bore site was to be drilled to between 700 and 800 feet. However, after drilling to approximately 470 feet, where they had a lot of trouble shutting off salt water, an accident occurred. Portion of a string of 60ft. length of casing was lost down the hole and the bore was abandoned. I might mention here that methane gas impregnated in the strata was encountered from approximately 180 ft. to 470ft. and millions of iridiscent oil bubbles appeared as the drillings flowed down the drain, and the drillings would burn from end to end if ignited. For some unknown reason the Directors would not listen to me, and had five other members select sites for them, and I told them they would not do any good with the sites selected.

A total of approximately thirteen bores were drilled, with no results. The bore site selected by me was the only one to show

any promise. Then I noted in the Press that the Company was going to drill a site in my area close to where I had selected the first bore site, so realising from the Press report that they were going back into my area, I sent a telegram to one of the Directors, Mr. William White thus : " Congratulations, Bill, going back into my area, Press report, Courier Mail, 30/1/60. No regrets." I then received a phone call from a friend of mine, Mr. Fred Hamilton Singh, who has shares with this company on my recommendation. He told me the two Directors of this company, Mr. Laurie G. Neill and Mr. William White, would like me to come up and meet them, with the object of testing a site in my area for oil or gas, which had been selected by a new dowser. It appeared to me they were still in doubt. So I went along and met the Directors and tested the bore site and the area. This is the result of my findings, February 7th, 1960.

Firstly, I told the Directors that they should congratulate the dowser who selected the site, for he had selected a beautiful site right in the centre of a large basinal structure.

1. This area is a sound geological petroleum structure. It has a sound basinal structure to hold the crude oil, flanked by a salt core rock, all around and underneath covering a very large area.

2. The whole of this area contains a bacteria oil bug in the surface soils, which is essential in all oil fields.

3. The area contains all the necessary sedimentations for a sound geological petroleum structure.

4. The area contains methane gas but will not flow, is impregnated in the strata and should produce millions of iridiscent oil bubbles when drillings are brought up. They will flow down the drain, be highly inflammable and burn from end to end if ignited. Also has a count of 110, to a depth of 157ft. to 210ft.

5. This large area is made up of numerous underground porous structures enormous in size, and is brimming full of crude oil. No flow gas will result in this bore site, gas being on the outer flanks and in the fissures where the oil has migrated to this sound structure ; about three quarters of a mile from the site, there are several mud volcanoes.

6. Salt water in this area will be encountered approximately 103ft. to 138ft. and should be shut off in the sandstone formation which will be struck close to the 200ft. level.

7. In this sound geological petroleum structure, the first crude oil should be struck between 820ft. to 1,094ft. The crude oil will best produce a rich lubricating oil, in commercial supplies, with a count of 125. Depth of oil sands approximately 25ft. to 30ft. through.

The second crude oil should be struck between 1,125ft. to 1,500ft. It will best produce a high-octane fuel, also in commercial supplies, with a count of 125, depth of oil sands approximately 40ft. to 50ft. through.

8. Very hard formation will be encountered in the bore site area.

As you can see by the above information the area, which covers many square miles of country, is a sound geological petroleum structure and I now await the results which the drill must disclose.

The drilling plant is expected to pull on to this site and commence drilling operations within the next few days, working around the clock, three shifts per day, so it will not take very long to drill this interesting bore to approximately 1,500ft.

When the bore has been completed, I will endeavour to have the Directors forward a copy of the log of the bore for publication.

The tests carried out by me were made with a Turenne's whalebone rod with magnets, plus witnesses, and proved very accurate and sensitive for locating structures. For testing the structures and strata, I use the radiesthesia method, using an ivory pendulum, plus witnesses, stop watches, compass, rulers, etc., which reveal depth, quantity, quality. I find this ivory type of pendulum very accurate and sensitive.

Trusting that the above information may be a help to members of the B.S.D.

KNOWLEDGE COMES FROM EXPERIENCE

LESSONS FROM COMMON FACTORS IN THE METHODS OF MAGER, BOULY, MERMET AND TURENNE

Note of a lecture delivered to the Society on May 11th, 1960

BY NOEL MACBETH

One of the reasons for writing this paper is to explain why water diviners and the investigators using the same processes in the laboratory have some justification for believing that their investigations are based upon an automatic operation of physical laws. Another thing I hope to do is to recall various well-proved facts of experience which I believe should not be overlooked by present-day experimenters or researchers.

What has been confirmed by hundreds and even by thousands of people in many different countries, and during several centuries can hardly be turned down by honest critics. Those who are honest will not refuse to see by either their own experiments or those of unbiased friends that most people can divine, which here means perceive influences (which are informative) coming from and attributable to samples of inanimate non-radioactive matter, as well as animate matter.

The physics connected with our subject was not worried about say 350 years ago. But at that date (and earlier) the miners in Germany were locating seams as the result of touching a sample of

the ore required while they walked with dowser's forked twig over the ground. Let it be recalled also that it was the Baronne de Beausoleil who, after returning from Germany, found for Louis XVI several mining areas which are being worked to-day. It was only in 1693 that a writer suggested that detecting what lay covered below ground could have some physical cause. He was a priest, the Abbé de Vallemont, who suggested that a dowser sensed coming to him what he styled *effluves*. Since then, those "received" influences have been called the substance's "effluences." With present-day knowledge of radiations to explain the phenomena, there came the term "radiesthesia," the perception of radiation, i.e., of energy leaving the detected quest and reaching the diviner.

To Abbé Bouly, another country priest, we owe the term, which incorporates the sensing of vibrations, for vibrations are producers of radiations which are known to have a wave form dictated by the characteristics of the vibrator. Through the process of trial and error, Bouly, inspired by what Mermet had taught him, discovered that the detected influence attributable to a quest could be sensed as travelling along the sun's rays, his operation being one of touching a duplicate (or "witness") of the distant quest and then finding the rod (and its holder) react automatically as soon as quest and witness shared the same sun-rays. Here was a triumph, for the same procedure gave indications of disease foci in sanatorium patients, and this news provided the incentive which led to the development of radiesthetic analysis by physicians. Soon afterwards Dr. Abel Martin, veterinary surgeon, had gained his medical degree at the Sorbonne on his thesis upon radiesthesia, accompanied by demonstration regarding a heifer, slaughtered after his examination by radiesthesia so as to prove that the position occupied by some swallowed iron was correct.

The discovery of this technique based on the carrier-wave properties of the sun's rays contributed much towards producing interest in scientific circles. Among supporters of radiesthesia were Dr. Viré, Director of the Paris Natural History Museum—a man who himself located enemy saps during the 1914-1918 war, D'Arsonval of coil galvanometer fame, Branly, another member of the French Academy of Sciences and inventor of the "coherer," one of the first radio-wave receiver aids made.

De Vallemont had gone so far as to define the sensed influences as vibratory manifestations. It was an engineer, Count de Tristan, founder of France's Ecole Polytechnique for training engineers (1793) who, when writing in 1826, suggested that the energy acting upon a diviner's rod, over flowing water, "*acted like electricity.*" De Tristan also wrote of "fading periods," similar to radio fading of to-day. His pupil, Baron de Morogues, wrote (1854) that he had checked this and also had confirmed the value of "samples," as used by the miners in Germany.

Reaching our own century in this account, we learn from Mager that the depth-finding technique based on an object above stream, with wire extended out from this object, was being used effectively by a retired sailor, Jansé (1903). Since then, others have "depthed" on the same principle, the wire conveying outwards the water's influence to a distance equalling the depth of the stream below the ground. An innovation in this connection is Turenne's replacement of a wire for conveying "wave modulations" or the "standing wave" by a carrier ray derived from a reflection from a sample of radium salts in high dilution, suitably "boxed."

It should not be forgotten that Alsace owes the working of its potash mines to the discovery of the potash by a mining engineer, Grisez, using a diviner's rod in 1904.

By 1936 *Comment J'Opère*, Mermet's book made known the use of "Serial Counting" as an extra check on the nature of a "find." Mermet's map dowsing achievements are in prominence in this book.*

Carrier Wave as now defined

Concerning Bouly and the carrier value of the sun's rays, let it be recalled that nowadays this help to direction-finding is rarely employed. This may be because over short distances and within view of the site dowsers have found it easier to detect a quest along the *line of gaze*. This fact of *sight* bringing the influence to the operator, verified through people detecting direction of mineral lodes or streams (linked to sample "witness" *plus* the "tuned" operator) is I believe mainly responsible for certain radiesthetists being classified as "psychics," for the critics are unaware of the *automatic* existence of the link, "sight" connection acting between similars of any vibrational pattern. One thing stated about Mermet's use of this "capital ray" from the head, but to be more precise, the eyes, is that one detects a distant similar, the quest, only if it is situated *below* the level of the gaze, this giving an estimate of distance and also providing a "check" for anyone wishing to verify the service provided by one's view. We see light reflected and reaching the retina; the same organ receives a signal regarding what is colourless and invisible.

What is generally most interesting about Mermet's reports? It may be his confirmation of basic facts after forty years of divining work. He denied nothing which was stated by Mager earlier. He added the fruits of his own observations and deductions. Owing to the multiplicity of quests he was able to find, he supported the opinion that *everything* releases its particular vibrational "effluences" into the atmosphere. It was left for Turenne's analysis, helped by his witnesses, to define the composition of such vibrations, sometimes in terms of the chemical elements, as components of "atomic disintegration."

* Available in English under the title of *Principles and Practice of Radiesthesia.*

The second fact of great value connected with Mermet was his confirmation, due to the multiplicity of examples of achievement testified by official town councillors and by industrial company managers, of the operation over great distances of *the link existing between similars*, this resulting in a vibrating witness being stimulated by energy transmitted by or from its far-off duplicate. In fact, similars on our earth are claimed to be connected somehow just as the planets and our earth are as science declares, connected "somehow," and in both cases "by the forces of nature and the universe." On more than one occasion, the finding of a water supply just where it was promised in South America was a confirmation of the existence of that similars link, for in those cases there were no means of learning the facts already established by Mermet who was living in Switzerland.

One part of Mermet's operating technique is worth stressing in my paper. He *started* the vibrations on any map he employed, by touching it with his free hand. Mermet possessed a very "magnetic" body, like a "healer's." As in the case of our own writer, Trinder, the touching was enough, though it is to be noticed that Mermet also worked with his map directly beneath a strong light.

Ways of "Tuning"

He did something else to increase his "receptivity." He "tuned" his pendulum (and thereby his nervous sensing-centre) to each and every possible replica, or "witness," of what was in any way connected with the quest.

If *a person's whereabouts* had to be learned, he firstly "tuned" in turn over photograph, lock of hair, blood sample, clothing containing body impregnations. For such a task the act of condensing all into a single pendulum (plus the holder) seems to have facilitated the work. His task was then to find a sympathy between that "tuned" pendulum (his "witness" in effect) *with* some place on the map or small plan, or both somehow combined; the detection of that sympathy gave the required information. *If*, on the other hand, *water was sought*, the pendulum was tuned to water (and, say, to violet, helping to identify the potable, as discovered by Mager) and this pendulum was next moved to do its work over the plan.

Comment upon Map Dowsing

To have some idea regarding why a map could, and can, perform such a service, I think one has to be familiar with certain experimental work described in one of Turenne's books. There he says no more—perhaps very wisely—than that the *law of similars* produces the result. About this, there are a few things that I venture to recall for the reader's consideration, viz., this series of results from experiments: (*a*) a magnetic compass shows all vertical iron plates, when they are in E-W planes and not

affected strongly by the " angle of inclination," to be (+) at the base and (—) near the top ; (*b*) for a diviner tuned by sample witness, the bottoms and upper ends of all vertical planes have the same (+) and (—) influences but these are related respectively to concentrations of helium (+) and argon (—)—inert gases associated with atomic disintegration. We owe this to Turenne.

Now, may I add, any line drawn on some paper has a vertical side, however microscopic its elevation. Hard surfaces and vertically aligned sides of matter present in the ground must all be similarly charged with helium and argon in excess by comparison with what is on hard horizontal surfaces. Now a geographical plan is composed of " hard lines " of this " wall " sort, forming designs or patterns the same as those of the ground there represented. If the designs produce the same vibrational pattern, the weaker, less energised, of the pair of similars should suit for receiving energies associated with the connected ground pattern, and such is a map.

I would add that it is possible for a man-made diagram, original as regards its form or pattern, to " receive " a signal from a duplicate diagram which is being imbued artificially with extra energy. This has been demonstrated before me more than once. Have we then, in these facts, a clue as to how " map-reading " becomes possible ? Another question : As several medical radiesthetists have confirmed, a blood smear even ten years old " receives " data about *present* health conditions of the blood supplier living far away. Is the blood then doing the work of a map ? Is a map doing work like a blood smear, producing results which thousands of radiesthetists from experience know can be done any day ?

Clue to Basis of Operation

The suggestion may follow that all our distant healing operations —diagnosis or else special transmitting, function along lines laid down in the *radio engineering* text books. It may be of interest that whereas long ago Mager found his rod marking the time signal emitted by the Eiffel Tower radio station, there are radiesthetists to-day who select alignments for short-wave receiving aerials.

Also I have found that a person holding a short length of a radio receiver's aerial is seen by the instrumentally learned effects to be acting as a part of the aerial. Has anyone experimented to find the medium-wave station which with such an aerial arrangement benefits the holder of the aerial ? Many years ago I made such an arrangement to suit a Marconi engineer's weak heart. He did not tell his " boss " ! Quite recently I asked why a young biological chemist engaged on research did not try to obtain clues from samples and a pendulum he knows how to use. He does not do so, it appears, because his seniors would laugh at him ! Perhaps some reader of this paper who is in a boss's position will encourage juniors not to ignore a remarkable source of information which

has been approved by science academicians because of its great potential value.

Very little has been said here about Louis Turenne, a hydraulic engineer like Mager, and one who wrote nine books about radiesthesia. In these there is always an experimental approach to every topic. (You can try it out and prove it for yourself.) As a dowser and mineral prospector, I can mention that Turenne, early in his career, some fifty years ago, found water for Breguet's aeroplane factory, and in gushing quantities where geologists declared there could be none. Later in his life, Turenne registered with the French Ministry of Mines the positions of uranium which was found there by geologists' geigers three years later.

In my position as his correspondent, I have found him tell correctly from France the positions of a gold-bearing river in East Africa, and seams of coal in a native reserve there. He surprised someone in Scotland by reporting that a drain from a hill fort ended beneath the house examined as a preliminary to erecting a house protection. Then he sent also a plan he drew to show the position and the arched form of a gallery starting beneath the local cathedral. Similar operations were once done for "protecting" homes in another part of Scotland, as proved by the removal of the occupant's nervous disorders. Since then I have verified the ordinary ability of people like myself to do similar work.

Turenne selected the "Wave Types"

If my report about Turenne is to be limited to a few words, I must praise his rods and pendulums for obtaining wave-type selection, e.g., the difference found by special rod or pendulum between stream and dry cavity, the difference between a *tired* organ and an *infected* body organ, the position of a faulty vibration in working machinery even through "map reading."

A vote must go also to his "amplifier" which makes map reading really so easy, which facilitates the measurement of depth *down* to a stream and has been used in one case for measuring *upwards*, above a gallery in a mine, where the measurement was made horizontally along that gallery.

Helped by a group of doctors and tending to their wants, Turenne invented several useful health-measurement "rules" giving vibration-field data. Lowered health is indicated by contracted field-length, so if the length for normal starts by being 26ft. (8 metres) the contractions are all based on a big scale and any alteration from the normal can be recorded very rapidly. It was this rule which, with Madame Maury's skill, gave Dr. Maury for twenty years the radiesthetic information for verifying his chronic invalids' treatment requirements. Other rules of interest include one which tells Blood Pressures (checked once at a B.S.D. meeting), another which records the temperature of an absent, or present, patient. (B.P. test requires half a minute,

and temperature is known while you look !) For industrial and biological chemists there are other rules. One of these has the extraordinary faculty of revealing the chemical elements contained in a sample mineral or plant or human.

Chemists may here investigate

As a development of this " electron analysis " a lot has been done recently by M. Porchet, a Swiss, who has studied plants and their needs. One day perhaps an English-speaking chemist will come forward for studying these testing procedures. Their professional use would, I believe, be worthwhile. To know all that the pioneers here referred to have done, their full reports must of course be read. Still, if just a few outstanding conclusions due to the research of each are to be recalled, I would suggest as follows : To Mager we owe the knowledge that from distant times man has proved his ability to locate the quest owing to a link between this and its sample " witness " ; secondly, that a quest can be found when its witness is a coloured sample (in other words, diviners can define matter in terms of the light spectrum, the Mager's rosette technique as well as colour on rods defining the colour sympathy) ; thirdly, ability to detect radio wave transmission also suggests the electro-magnetic wave nature of our perceptions. To Mermet we owe the evidence that the influences which we receive are conveyed to us on a primary carrier wave, the conditions adopted making the carrier as desired, a ray of sun or candle light, the rays reaching the retina ; secondly, the influence enters our bodies and can do so by the retina or else by a sensitive point on the skin ; every object transmits its own form of pattern of energy to its vibrational duplicate when this is less energised and then " tuned " for reception, and the " tuning " task can be passed from a sample witness to the combination " pendulum plus holder " ; a " mental image " can serve as the receiving witness, in which case the association with the other facts of radiesthetic operation becomes obscure ! To Turenne we owe a great deal more which appeals to those with an engineering, if not fully scientific background. The *leitmotif* is the description of " how to do it " experiment, and simplification of problems through the help of " wave-type " selecting tools and the adoption of " witness technique." The evidence from witnesses is greater because all the 700 witness tubes, containing vibration-impregnated powder, look alike, being identified, if preferred, *after* the operator has recorded the " signal " in its neuro-muscular reflex form. Such operations lead to analysis or to selection of sympathies showing values as stimulation or as depression, facts utilised in all radiesthesia connected with the study of health conditions in animals or in plants.

In this paper the detection of invisible-wave " spectra " (competing with electronic spectrography, one is tempted to suggest),

has barely been mentioned. Such must be left for another report reviewing the working techniques of inventors and users of the various vibrational field-producing " rules " or " wave-guides " useful in laboratory analysis of many kinds. It was Mager who had first recorded that a sympathy with a colour wave pervading a field attributable to the presence of a test sample is detectable, and can, moreover, have its chemical significance recognised through the diviner's tactile senses.

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Published 1942 to 1959 : VI—*Ondes des chiffres arabes; maladies;* VII—*La radiesthésie en arithmétique, en géométrie; les 3 électricités; momification;* VIII—*La radio-désintégration en face de la médecine;* IX—*Nouvelles sortes d'ondes; la radiesthésie aide en physique.*

The information published after 1938 was due largely to discoveries of new " witnesses " and of " rules " incorporating these for laboratory uses.

Several of the above French books are in B.S.D. library, and both the English translations. There is also a compilation by Noel Macbeth consisting of 200 typed pages, most of which deals with the methods described by Turenne.

THE KAHUNAS OF POLYNESIA

BY MAJOR D. B. STEVENS

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In 1917 Max Freedom Long went to Hawaii and took a post as schoolmaster. His first school was three days' sail from Honolulu and he found that his two assistant masters were both Hawaiian. This circumstance caused Long to make many friends among the local people. From the first he heard guarded references to native magicians, the Kahunas or Keepers of the Secret. His curiosity was aroused but he found that questions on this subject were not welcomed by his Hawaiian friends. Thus began the long quest for the truth behind all this secrecy which led Long to make discoveries of the greatest interest about the psychology and occult knowledge taught by the Kahunas, their theories about

the structure of Man, the seeming miracles which they performed and the energies and media by and through which they performed them. What had attracted Long most in the stories which he had heard were the references to magical healings, killings, precognitions, and, best of all, if these forecast a poor future outlook for some individual the possibility of changing it for the better.

For three years Long was posted annually from school to school, all of them situated in isolated places where native life and ways were uppermost. His curiosity about the Kahunas remained unsatisfied, however. During his fourth year in the Sandwich Islands he was moved to Honolulu where he made the acquaintance of the Curator of the Bishop Museum there. This gentleman was a Dr. William Tufts Brigham, then some eighty years old and, as it turned out, a student of the philosophy of the Kahunas for forty years, which takes us back to about 1880. Dr. Brigham's studies had not enabled him to find out how the Kahunas did what they did. However, he had satisfied himself that they employed a magic by which they could heal, kill, precognise the future, change bad fortunes for good ones and walk on volcanic lava barely cool enough to bear the weight of a man. He was sure that these events were facts in nature. All he knew he taught to Long, dying in 1924. Thereafter Long was, perhaps, the only man of European descent with sufficient knowledge to continue the study of this native magic which was vanishing so rapidly. For it seems that the Kahunas had failed to get their children to learn the ancient lore, even in Brigham's time. As far back as 1900 fire walkers and instantaneous healers had died out. In 1931 Long left the Islands for California knowing little more of the subject than he had learned from Dr. Brigham. In 1935 he woke up one night with a flash of inspiration which led him directly to the discoveries which he was to make about Huna and its practitioners. Briefly his inspiration was as follows.

There must have been words to describe the elements of Huna. Otherwise it could not have been taught to pupils, as assuredly had been the case. These words must have been in the Hawaiian language which is composed of words built up from short root syllables. Reference to these root syllables should disclose the original meaning of the words composed with them. The words could be found in the recorded chants and prayers used by the Kahunas.

Fired by these ideas Long at once set to work to test them and soon found that he was following a hot scent. In 1936 he published the conclusions which he had reached in a book entitled *Recovering the Ancient Magic*. Not many copies were sold of the small edition of less than one thousand copies. The main distribution was in the British Commonwealth. The book was placed in libraries, however, and over one thousand people wrote to Long about his discoveries.

Over a year later a retired English journalist, William Reginald Stewart, wrote to say that in his younger days he had observed a similar magic employed in a Berber Tribe in the Atlas Mountains of North Africa when he was searching for oil on behalf of a Dutch company. He recalled that this tribe used words like those explained in Long's book, with some dialect differences. These words did not belong to the language of the Berbers which is not related to the Polynesian tongues. Stewart had commenced training under the sole remaining tribal magician, a woman, but did not finish it because she was accidentally shot by a raiding party from another tribe. However, he had learned the tribal legends which stated that twelve tribes having Kahunas once lived in the Sahara Desert when it was still fertile with flowing rivers. When these rivers dried out the tribes moved to the Nile Valley where they cut and placed by their magic the stones of the Great Pyramid. They ruled Egypt through their strange powers. These powers enabled them to foresee that a time was coming when intellectual darkness would engulf the world. So they decided to migrate to isolated and uninhabited lands where they could preserve their secrets until the time was ripe for them to return to the open. Eleven tribes made for the Pacific Islands, having clairvoyantly ascertained that they were uninhabited, going by way of a canal to the Red Sea whence they went either by way of the African Coast or by the Indian route. The twelfth tribe made for the Atlas for reasons not known. Such was Stewart's story.

Long was most interested. The Hawaiian legends tell that the people once lived in a far off land whence they had come to the Sandwich Islands after seeing them clairvoyantly. They had set out from the Red Sea of Kane, going from land to land in large double canoes. You may recall that Egypt was anciently known as the Land of Khem. Kane may well be a Polynesian corruption of this name. It is a fact that there are now eleven tribes of Polynesians all speaking dialects of the same tongue, some having words, customs and beliefs which are probably of Indian origin. Polynesian words can be found in Japan as well as right across the Pacific to the near East and Madagascar. Though inconclusive, these facts seem to link the Polynesians with Africa.

Stewart's help was invaluable to Long but he admits that without the discoveries of modern psychology and psychic science he could not have made the progress he did towards reconstructing the Kahuna System.

So much for the rather romantic story of how Long rediscovered Huna for the Western World. Sketchy though it is I hope it will serve as a background for some consideration of Huna itself which I also hope will not seem too arid.

Huna deems man to be analysable into ten parts, namely three selves or spirits each having a separate body or field of force and three separate life or vital energies. These nine items together with the physical body form the ten parts. The three selves are called the Low, the Middle and the High selves. During life the Low and the Middle selves blend their force fields and surround and impregnate the physical body. At death they withdraw and survive together as discarnate spirits. The High self always lives apart from the physical body in its own field of force, though within call of the Low self as we shall see later. If we seek analogies with other systems we may perhaps compare the Low self with our sub-conscious and the Middle self with the conscious mind. The High self has affinities with guardian angels and group spirits. The three bodies of the selves and their related energies are said to be of different grades. We may imagine that they are harmonically related but of different frequency. They must surely be similar in kind or there could not be the communication between them which there is said to be.

The Three Selves

It is not possible here to describe fully all the attributes of the three selves. Long devotes some three pages to describing the Low self alone. I will just say that it somewhat resembles the highest domestic animals in many ways. Long calls it a "lesser god in the making." It is attached to the Middle self as a brother, controls the various processes of the physical body, is the seat of the emotions, receives and records all sensory impressions and generally acts as the memory. It collects and stores the vital energies for the use of all the selves. It has little reasoning power, for which it relies on the Middle self to which it supplies memories on demand, if they are those often used; lesser used memories it has to search out and locate, not always successfully to judge by my experience. The Kahuna theory of memory much resembles that of modern psychology with its "time trains" and thought clusters. The Low self can be hypnotised or mesmerised and is the means of applying these treatments to others. Finally, it may hold unrationalised thoughts which can develop into fixations and complexes productive of the troubles we know so well now thanks to Freud, Adler and Jung.

The Middle self is a much more evolved spirit with vastly superior reasoning power. Its task is to teach and guide the Low self, to help it to evolve as rapidly as may be so as to become less animal and more human. The relationship is somewhat that of a dog and his master. Its life work is to learn to work consciously and properly with both the Low and the High selves. In this way the Middle self may approach nearer to the level of the High self, bringing the Low self in its train. The High self is described as "the utterly trustworthy parental spirit." It possesses a

very evolved type of mentation which is beyond our full comprehension. It can foresee the future for a certain distance and even change an individual's future to a large extent, if conditions are right. It can cause instant changes in physical matter in appropriate cases, instant healing being one of its gifts. The philosophy of Huna is based on two commands, *not* to hurt on the one hand and to *love* and *help* whenever possible on the other. This is the teaching of Jesus, too, so we find nothing alien to us in our study of Huna.

The mechanics of the system are of great interest. The body of the Low self is said to be of such a nature that it adheres to whatever we touch and perhaps what we see and hear. When such contacts are broken a thread or wire is drawn out from this body which maintains a semi-permanent union with that which has been contacted. All things animal, vegetable and mineral, as well as thoughts, are deemed to possess bodies of this sort. The substance of this body is an ideal conductor of the energy related to it and also acts as a storage battery. The energy can carry chemical substances with it as it flows through the threads connecting one person with another. This might be the explanation of the phenomena observed by the late L. E. Eeman in his healing work. The energy can assume a sort of magnetic form and be stored in wood and other porous substances. A large discharge of this energy, controlled by will power, can exert a paralysing or mesmeric effect on people, leading to unconsciousness, sleep or a cataleptic condition. Perhaps the body of the Low self may be what we call the etheric body.

The Middle self body is less dense than that of the Low self. It does not seem to extrude threads but is a conductor of its related energy which is used by the conscious mind in all its thinking and willing. Possibly this body is depicted in the halo we usually see shown round the heads of saints. Little is known about the body of the High self. It is supposed to be very tenuous and seldom enters the physical aura though remaining connected with the Low self body by the thread already mentioned. I do not think we have a word to describe this body. "Astral Body" will hardly do, as it has other connotations. It may be that it is the bright light often observed to surround a medium when overshadowed by a very advanced control. Little is known about the energy associated with this body. Long advances the theory that it may be of the atom-smashing variety. This seems to me unlikely. It must possess constructive as well as destructive powers if it is indeed the means whereby broken bones are instantly mended, as is claimed.

Such then is the structure of man according to the Kahunas. They say that because of this structure the phenomena of life are what they are and the paranormal events we know so well can occur. So that we can form some idea as to how the Kahunas

conceived these events to occur let us take a look at their theory of healing. They practised both instant healing and a more usual type which combined massage, bathing, deep manipulation, suggestion and contact healing as we know it. Instant healing was said to be achieved by prayer by the Middle self to the High self using the energy of the Low self to transmit the prayer via the thread connecting the Low with the High self. To ensure success the patient had to be free from all guilt complexes or doubts and be fully imbued with that faith which is the result of absence of fixations and complexes. Then, if the conditions were right, the High self would use energy supplied by the Low self to mend the bones or reduce the cancer by dissolution of the atoms and reconstituting them, using the etheric body as a mould. The etheric body is said to be always in good order.

The Kahunas were adepts in removing complexes and fixations when such was possible, using spoken suggestions accompanied by physical stimuli and penances for the purpose, adapting the method to the patient. They deemed contact healing to be the conscious direction of the energy of the Low self to the affected parts of the patient. While doing this the Kahuna strongly visualised the patient as being in perfect health. To increase the stored energy in his body and thus create a surplus for transfer to the patient the Kahunas practised deep breathing and while doing so imagined the energy rising like water in a fountain, higher and higher, until it would overflow. The mechanism of their absent healing they considered to be the directing of thought forms of health accompanied by energy through the thread connecting healer and patient. How the contact is established between the two in cases where they have not met, exchanged letters or no " witness " of the patient has been given to the healer is not easy to imagine. That healing occurs in such cases we know. That threads may nevertheless exist in such cases the story I am now going to tell you seems to suggest.

A Case of Healing

A good friend of mine, who is a healer, had a letter from a lady he knew, regretting that a person known to her lived too far away to come to him for treatment. The person's name and address were not given. My friend is very compassionate and felt that something ought to be done for this person in spite of the difficulty. For his correspondent had left home and was out of touch. But it so happened that there was a guest in his house who possessed unusual powers. The guest was asked to try to establish contact with the unknown patient, which he did. Taking the lady's letter in his hand he put himself into the " superior condition " in which he performs his remarkable feats of sensitivity. After a short while he returned to normal and reported what he had discovered, all of which was afterwards found to be correct.

The guest's explanation of how he did it is most interesting and quite in line with Kahuna theory. Getting the "feel" of the lady's letter he seemed to project his mind along a kind of telegraph wire which led him to the lady. He then probed the lady's mind back in time to when she was writing the letter to my friend the healer. Then he found another line which led him to the patient of whom she had been thinking and writing. Travelling along this line to the patient he was able to probe her mind, diagnose her trouble and note a number of facts about her. He then returned to normal. This occurred last autumn and seems to me to be a very good example of the mechanisms postulated by the Kahunas in action. I must add that this guest is often used by my friend for such purposes. Although of indifferent education and entirely lacking in medical training his conclusions are found to be correct more often than not.

So much for our attempt to reconstruct Huna in action. Long has published five books dealing with Huna up to the present. When in Hawaii in 1932 a Kahuna told Long that he would eventually write eight books. Of course he may have written some on other subjects. Anyway, he tells us the first four had been written by 1947 and of these it would seem that only two were about Huna. The first of these was published in 1936 by Rider and Co., London, entitled *Recovering the Ancient Magic*. Hitler's bombs destroyed the stereos so he wrote an expanded version of it, published by Kosmon Press, Los Angeles, in 1947, calling it *The Secret Science behind Miracles*. This was followed by *The Secret Science at Work* in 1953, *Growing into Light* in 1955 and *Self Suggestion and the New Huna Theory of Mesmerism and Hypnotism* in 1958. All these last three books were published by Huna Research Publications of Los Angeles. Of these five books the first two set out Huna theory and how it was reconstructed by an acute philological analysis of the Polynesian language. *The Secret Science at Work* deals with the practical efforts made by Long's Huna Research Associates to put the theories to practical effect. *Growing into Light* is a manual for self guidance in the use of Huna by individuals. *Self suggestion* deals with the mechanism of Mesmerism and Hypnotism as explained by Huna theory. To put it quite shortly, Long maintains that Mesmer happened to acquire a surcharge of Low self energy when he strongly visualised himself drawing force from the magnets which he believed to be the source of his powers. So when he passed this surcharge of energy to his patients by contact, or indirectly through the water in the bacquets, they naturally reacted more or less violently. No doubt there were some slight effects from suggestion too because the whole atmosphere of his consulting rooms was highly emotional. The idea about hypnotism is that here we have much stronger suggestion and the dose of Low self energy is a good deal less. You may

think that Huna theory does account for much of the phenomena in both cases but it is clear that much more study is needed before we can accept Long's suggestions in toto.

Long rather gives his readers the impression that he considers the Huna conception of the three selves in man as unique. If this be his contention I cannot accept it. It so happens that I have recently been studying Dr. W. Y. Evans-Wentz' edition of the Bardo Thödol or *Tibetan Book of the Dead*. In Note 1 on page 47 of this book there is a reference to Sir William Jones's translation of the *Institutes of Hindu Law or the Ordinances of Manu* published in London in 1825. Here we read that man is a complex being composed of a vital spirit or animal soul, a reasonable soul or super animal principle, both of which are connected with the supreme spirit or divine essence. This concept seems to be so closely in line with Huna theory as to be only verbally distinguishable. What connection, if any, there may be between the Laws of Manu and the Kahunas I do not know. The Polynesians were isolated from the rest of the world for many centuries. Perhaps this is another case of heaven inspiring diverse groups of men with similar ideas. However this may be, it seems to me that Kahuna theories are by no means unique in all respects though perhaps their conception of the mechanism of the paranormal is not exactly paralleled elsewhere.

Such then is my sketch of Huna, for it is no more than that. I hope some of you may be moved to take a closer look at it. If you do so I am sure that you will find your labours most rewarding and as a result you will have a much clearer idea of the possibilities of the paranormal than you had before.

BEWITCHED AND BEWILDERED

BY W. S. COCKAYNE, B.Sc.

The following pages indicate the speculations and mental-meanderings of a perplexed technologist who is attempting to obtain a broad perspective on the phenomenon of Dowsing; and who is attempting to visualise the mechanism of the process but without offending the tenets of science as at present appreciated by the writer. The results are frankly disheartening, for they are characterised by speculation, analogy, and personal hypothesis. Certainty is absent. That which follows is merely another "opinion," and ranks no higher than that of a novice.

That rods may twist, and muscles twitch, causes surprise neither technically, nor to those who have lived in rural districts, and know of plumbers using hazel twigs to solve their problems. A distinct challenge to credibility, to curiosity, and to speculation results from reading about map-dowsing. Personal sensitivity towards some type of electromagnetic "field" or emission from

a material which is tangibly present seems reasonably acceptable : but to read of detecting that which is far distant by using a map, diagram, or similar synthetic witness reminds one of fairy-tales and fiction ! And it also eliminates the thoughts of electromagnetic fields or radiations from the sample as causing the initial " impulse " for the dowsing reaction. It seems reassuring, at first, to read the hypothesis that a neuromuscular reaction is obtained when the subliminal mind of the operator responds to a suitable mental and/or general environment . . . . and, as an addendum, that the pineal gland might perhaps be involved as a site for this phenomenon of Dowsing.

This hypothesis for the possible mechanics of the process does present some sort of picture to analyse : but to consider the detailed implications of this seems somewhat similar to stepping forcefully upon a banana skin which precipitates one headlong down three flights of stairs which are labelled, in turn, " Physical chemistry," " Biophysical Colloids " and " Psychology." I can report that this headlong journey is rapid, painfully perplexing, and leaves one with a dissatisfying feeling of ignorance, inadequacy and bewilderment. The following therefore summarises the course and reasons for my own speculations upon a possible mechanism. There are many speculative and uncertain details in the discussion which follows. A hypothetical mechanism is suggested which attempts to relate the purely mental, the purely physical, and the moderating influence of personal experience.

It cannot be denied that the human biological body responds to both physical and mental environments, and several branches of general and medical science exist to investigate and co-relate the various factors involved.

Electric shock clearly demonstrates that body muscles respond to electrokinetic effects: and that electrostatic fields affect some people is shown by the debates about the value of earthing-chains on motorcars to dispel headaches. A distinctly observable effect of electrostatic fields (of quite high voltage, but negligible current) can be demonstrated by vigorously rubbing a large sheet of clear plastic with a dry cloth, and then holding the sheet a few inches above someone's head. The hair stands upright, and a surprisingly large weight of long hair on a lady's head can be made to do this when the climate is not humid. That harm can be done to the human body by overdosages of sunlight, infra-red or ultra-violet lights, and by X-rays is already well known.

Since the body can respond to electric currents, to electrostatic fields, and to visible or invisible radiations, it is not really surprising that a muscular reaction can result whilst dowsing. This fact directs our interest away from the body to consider the types, the differences, and the intensities of the fields or radiations emitted from the ground. Surveys of the ground to detect differences in gravity, magnetism and radio-activity are customary for

several purposes ; but it is natural to ask if voltage and current effects also exist.

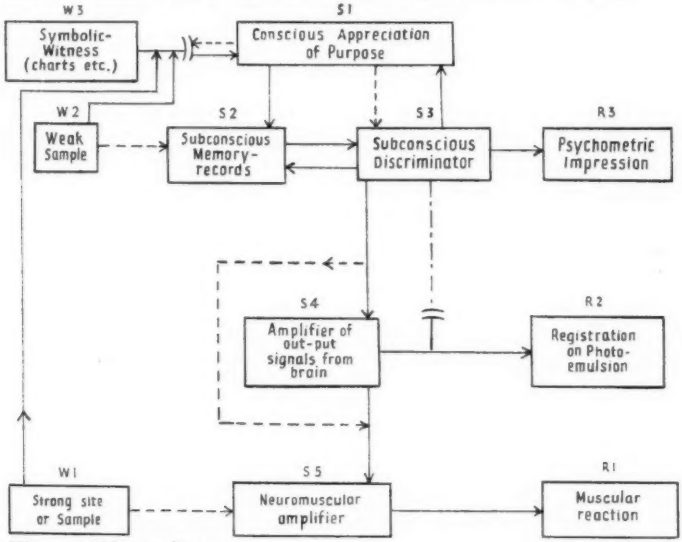
The heavy annual expenditure required to mitigate the wastage by corrosion of buried metals is one proof. In the presence of voltage differences of below two volts (and of moisture), metals are disrupted by a process which is the reverse of electroplating. A modern method of reducing this wastage is to apply reverse voltages to the equipment to cancel out the natural ones. Mechanical pumping of fluids generates electrical charges as a result of mechanical movement. Hence industries which handle non-conducting and inflammable fluids are obliged to apply stringent precautions to avoid the accumulation of dangerously high voltages which could cause sparks and fires. The rotation of a " spin-drier " has similar effects, and even the steam which leaves the whistle of a railway engine is charged differently to the engine. The ripping apart of the layers of a rubber hose can produce high voltages and sparks. Mechanical movement therefore results in voltages, but in the presence of moisture or other conductors of electricity these voltages rapidly leak way.

The thought that a flowing stream can produce electrical effects is not surprising, and one becomes more interested in the differences in the conductivity of the soil, and the voltages which may result. It is interesting to speculate whether alternate layers of goodly, and badly, conducting soil can, like the " plates " of an electrical " condenser ", act as if an electrical " buffer " were below our feet, especially when a highly charged " thunder cloud " passes overhead. Concerning the air which surrounds us, a standard reference work quotes the voltage differences per meter from the ground as :—67-317 volts over land, 128 volts over sea and 10,000 volts beneath a thunder cloud. Were it not for the moisture in the body it would seem that the head of a 6ft. 6in. person might normally be 134-634 volts higher than the feet. The effect of a thunderstorm is thought-provoking ! It is thought-provoking—but hardly polite—to remark that we are but blobs of watery proteins that teeter in disequilibrium along the interface between the solid earth and the less tangible air. To accurately define the relationship between man and his environment is a little difficult !

That a neuromuscular reaction can be obtained from a site or a sample which is tangibly present, does seem—at the minimum—a plausible possibility. However, map-dowsing quite clearly excludes the direct electro-physical forces of tangible materials.

It causes one to think about " thought," to search for analogies and to question the meaning of training and experience. That mental control is exerted to influence neuromuscular results from a tangible site, or sample, is indicated by the apparent ability of some dowsers to deliberately preselect their sensitivity range to respond only to effects within a desired range of depths and

volumes, etc. This reminds one of tuning a radio set to some personally desired set of conditions : and speculation upon this analogy has resulted in the block diagram which I present, and discuss below. This hypothetical diagram arises from speculation about a possible process-mechanism, and the sequence of operations. It attempts, plausibly I hope, to present some sort of picture to relate the mental and physical aspects of the process as affected by " experience." Analogies have been drawn from fields less exotic than dowsing, in the hope of converting the hypothetical to the plausible. The use of " blocks " appears to indicate a sharp and distinct independence of each item therein. This sharp indication of one stage from another is not intended, for it is felt that each stage more probably merges unnoticeably into the other just as colours merge to give " white " light.



W sample or witness
S mental or biophysical process-stage
R final result
—— process route suggested originally
- - - - process route suggested after experience
—))— to indicate coupling of biophysical to psychological-thought processes
— . — suggested modulation of biophysical forces by focussed thought

Test " samples " are shown indicated on the left, test " results " on the right. Between these are five " process-stages," and of these the first four are considered as " mental functions " in the vicinity of the brain, with only the neuromuscular reaction (Stage 5) as a non-mental function.

It is emphasised that this sharp division into " blocks " is somewhat arbitrary, but necessary for the " mechanics " of journalistic presentation. The solid lines which interconnect blocks suggest that these " connections " are permanently fixed ones. This is again necessitated by the mechanics of discussion, but here also one suspects it may be true that these " connections " are flexible so that " experience " shifts them progressively from the conscious level towards the subconsciously automatic level.

The dotted lines are suggested as possible routes for a really experienced " witch." The " strong sample " is shown as connecting to Stage 5, to help remind us that most folks react to strong electrical effects, and that—as sitting on a live wire will show—mental control has its limits. But dowsing requires a degree of selectivity towards the final results—hence the dotted connection to suggest that mental desire from Stage 1 might directly mix with the signals from the sample to Stage 5, and so modify the reactions of a trained dowser. In brief, this detail of arrangement is debatable, but is shown only as a reminder that exceptional things can happen under exceptional conditions.

Under test results both " Psychometric Impressions," and " Registration upon photo-emulsions " are inserted as a reminder that not every result is neuromuscular. A judicial examination requires that *all* things should be examined in the effort to avoid errors.

The use of " weak sample " is intended to mean the use of a small sample (as distinct from a tangible " site "), or a " blood spot " or similar sample or object that may have been worn or carried. The term " symbolic witness " is intended to mean all forms of purely synthetic samples, such as maps, diagrams and charts, etc., from which one cannot justifiably expect any electrophysical emissions, however mentally meaningful these diagrams may be.

It is map-dowsing which obliges one to question the function of the map, and the mind : and also the meaning of the word terms " appreciation," " purpose," " memory " and " experience or training." Whether the pineal gland is the seat of any, or all, of these functions seems quite unimportant relative to the fundamental nature of these mental functions. Being merely a " technologist," I am inexperienced in psychology, and so the scheme given here is a matter of personal opinion, and hence open to doubts, and correction by others. But I shall attempt to indicate the analogies which suggested division of the mental process into conscious interpretation of purpose (Stage 1), unconscious memory (Stage 2), unconscious comparison and discrimination (Stage 3), and amplifier of brain output-signals (Stage 4). This last stage is distinctly debatable, but is inserted to indicate a possible mechanism for the differences in the strengths of the final results

under similar conditions, whether the results be the twiddling of a rod, or the photography of thought-images.

Stage 1 is intended to convey that it is not the *map*, but its *meaning* as mentally interpreted that matters, and that the map acts as a guide to mental appreciation of purpose.

A mathematical equation, and equally well a railway timetable, are both a thumbnail sketch composed of perplexing symbols, until the meaning of *each* symbol is "understood"; and then *all* the symbols have been inter-related to give a mental-picture of the object and purpose. Briefly, the thumbnail sketch is built up into a fully detailed mental picture of broad perspective, and which can now be visualised. Until we have understood the symbols we cannot use them purposefully. From the symbols one must deduce, and visualise, the characteristics of something. On the conscious level this is often called "logical deduction," but subconscious intuition from Stages 2 and 3 levels is just as powerful and potent a factor. The design-engineer uses quite a lot of intuitive decisions, but probably calls them a "hunch," "opinion," "feeling" or "preference." A problem presented consciously to Stage 1 triggers a steady, but unconscious, flow of information selected from Stage 2 by Stage 3. This information which "springs to mind" is not indiscriminate data but appropriate data, and some subconscious level of mind (Stage 3) must have compared data and rejected the non-pertinent data, so that only suitably relevant information is presented for use. The speed with which the subconscious mind collects, compares, selects and forwards a "memory," an "impression" or a "hunch" is so fast that we do not acknowledge it but say "I think" "it occurs to me," etc., etc. (And it occurs to me that the "brainwave" takes longer to "stew" than the "hunch," and is often more logical than the latter, but is *not* a product of the conscious-logic from which it awaits consideration and approval). Despite the numerous combinations of twenty-six symbols a correct meaning is instantaneously attached to the combination *cat*, *tax*, *war*, and the mind solves this with a greater speed than does a computer, as present attempts to design computers for the translation of languages shows.

It is interesting to consider for a moment the process of learning by experience, as occurs when learning a new activity such as swimming or dancing. Hard concentration upon every detail is required initially, and the activity seems burdensome. It seems perplexing to the conscious mind, but immediately the subconscious mind has recorded the sequence of events the process becomes an almost automatic reflex action. This is a repetitive activity, but it also seems evident that the Stage 3 can be logical in its selection of the unusual event. There must be many whose subconscious mind, whilst they were asleep, carefully analysed the implication of each sound and initiated a neuromuscular reaction

under appropriate conditions. Personally on only some 1% of occasions did I awaken when my body hit the floor because, at the dangerously near approach of a bomb, the subconscious mind evoked a neuromuscular reaction which hoisted the sleeping body out of bed in a " half roll and sideslip " manoeuvre which unceremoniously deposited the sleeping body on the floor, thus awakening it ! And since there was something of a constant stream of such passing noises one must give credit to the powers of discrimination and time-sense that attend the subconscious mind, and permit it to " deduce the implications " of noises in a split-second time schedule. Conversely, it was a default of the conscious-mind that converted me to safety razors, by emphasising in a practical fashion that the title " cut-throat razor " is justifiable, for the conscious mind had " forgotten " that danger commenced when noise ceased. There must be thousands of people whose own experiences clearly demonstrate the value of the subconscious mind to be of considerable practical value, and *not* merely a theoretical assertion.

The triad of processes (Stages 1, 2, 3) Conscious Appreciation, Subconscious Memory and Subconscious Discrimination seem to form an interdependent but simultaneously acting trio, to convert the thumbnail sketch of a symbolic sample into a full-colour picture, just as a musical melody must likewise be orchestrated into a full " score."

It seems plausible to suppose that a tangible sample is already in " full colour " and that the discriminator searches the " memory " for a similar record ; but that the symbolic sample must firstly be " processed " into a meaningful picture before starting a search of the subconscious memory to find a reasonably similar image therein. This implies that the tangible sample needs mainly a direct comparison with memory records, but that the symbolic sample needs full interpretation before a search for its nearest equivalent can begin.

When the triad of processes has been successful in the search, then . . . . is the neuromuscular reaction the one and only immediate result ? Can the " mind " project images upon a photographic emulsion ? And if so, then why is it an accomplishment restricted to only a few people ? Do all people get equally strong dowsing reactions upon successful recognition, by the triad mind, that the desired characteristics are present in the sample ?

Since there appears to be differences in the strength of the reaction and results, and since some experienced dowsers reject and do not react to unwanted waters I feel something is required to indicate the selection of differences in quantity, as distinct from the differences in quality which the triad has found. Hence the reason for inserting an amplifier stage as a reminder of discrimination between quantities, as distinct from qualities ;

and to indicate an ability to magnify, or to diminish, the effects of receiving a success-report from the triad.

The hypothetical mechanism that is suggested above for the dowsing process is indeed a highly speculative and debatable mechanism. But it provides a convenient mental framework upon which to hang and compare my own thoughts, opinions and speculations. The one and only justification for its use is as a framework ; for factual proofs are lacking, and it is based upon analogies and speculations. Nevertheless I feel it provides mental filing cabinets into which can be assigned the relative effects of conscious appreciation of purpose, subconscious memory records, subconscious discrimination of quality-characteristics, and conscious control of reactions in proportion to the desired amount of material present.

The final query is what material agent in the body might be able to convert intangible thought into tangible results. This is another hypothetical speculation ; and whatsoever the answer may be I find difficulty in understanding how, in map-dowsing, the mind of the dowser is " coupled " to something a great distance away in order to determine its characteristics. The nearest analogy to this would seem to be the projection of a radar-beam at the now non-existent ionised tail of some shooting star in order to reflect the radar signal back to some otherwise unreachable part of the earth.

My perplexity is pronounced, hence I hastily retreat towards speculation upon Colloidal proteins, and console myself that the pineal gland probably contains as many of these as the other parts of the body.

One seeks a bodily material which is sensitive to (1) electromagnetic and field effects, (2) to water, minerals and similar materials, (3) to climatic and similar effects, (4) to effects of thought. The materials most likely in the body to fulfil the first three requirements are colloidal proteins, since they have a range of electrical as well as materialistic properties. Whether the proteins are capable of recording thought-data is unknown, and highly debatable. But since medical instruments can detect electrical activity associated with muscular action, and also with the sleeping and awakened brain it seems at least plausible that the colloidal proteins could have a part to play in thinking. Paints can luminesce under daylight, crystals can fluoresce under ultra-violet light, the " phosphors " in a television screen glow under the impact of streams of electrons. In all these cases a solid material is indicating the presence of an electromagnetic force by emitting a glow, as a sort of recognition signal. Isolated muscles—which are largely protein—expand or contract under electric charges, for the protein particles are coiled up like a helical spring, which can expand and contract. The proteins are widely distributed throughout the cells and tissues in the

body, and in its circulating fluids. They are involved in resistance to disease, allergic reactions, the characterisation of blood-groups, muscular activity, virus agents and much else.

Yet to speak of " a protein " is as uninformative and indefinite as " a town in Europe." They usually cannot yet be accurately characterised because the arrangement of constituents is of greater meaning than the types of constituents. Less than twenty amino-acids are present as the " bricks " from which the proteins are built, but each protein contains a million or more bricks. Hence to attempt to characterise a protein (by other than its roughest properties) is rather like trying to describe an unknown building when only the type and quantity of brick is known. Gelatine, the white of egg, and spider's web are all protein, but there are many others also.

An outstanding property of proteins is their behaviour or state as affected by subtle electrical effects. The thick, sticky, semi-fluid " white " of an egg (a " sol ") can be dissolved in water to give an ordinary solution (just like gelatine), or can be converted to more of a jelly (a " gell "), or to a solid by heating, boiling or frying. But strong solutions of vinegar, or of common salt (or other salts also) will set the egg solid equally as well as boiling. Over small ranges these changes are reversible, over larger ranges only partly reversible, but over still larger ranges the effects are quite irreversible. These effects are caused by subtle electrical effects, which are indirectly related to the acid-alkaline character of both the proteins and the solutions.

Somewhat similarly the exposure of a photographic film to light is believed to alter the distribution of electric charges on some of the particles of the light-sensitive salts, and this process is later continued chemically by the use of " developers " to obtain a visible picture. Concerning colloidal proteins in the body, it seems easy to accept that they may be affected by electro-magnetic forces ; but it is reasonable and justifiable to doubt if the reverse process can occur. There is no tangible proof that proteins can affect, or modify such forces; but there is one analogy that is thought-provoking. The earlier types of radio-set used a " cat's whisker " and a natural crystal as a detector to convert a two-way oscillation into a one-way pulse. These natural crystals were, however, very temperamental in behaviour, and so the less faithful but more reliable radio valve was received and used with much pleasure. Recently synthetic crystals, known as " transistors " have become available since the metals germanium, silicon and selenium can be crystallised in extremely high purity. The synthetic crystals consist of a sandwich of thin slices of pure metal along with slices of pure metal to which has been added a predetermined impurity in an amount below one part per million parts of pure metal. The transistor is a modern and more reliable form of the crystal and cats whisker. The analogy leaves one

wondering if some people may have within themselves a crystal-set, perhaps of different types according to the type of impurity in the proteins. This provokes the speculation that if a photographic emulsion is likened to a post office, might it be the case that bodily proteins are like a travelling post office : some of which might carry radio equipment.

This business of " dowsing " is highly speculative, but I doubt if he who first used a map—probably in desperation—realised how bothersome it would become to the logical-consciousness.

THE MENTAL ATTITUDE

Most practising dowsers probably realise the importance of correct mental adjustment, conscious and unconscious, in any dowsing (radiesthetic) operation. This point is frequently emphasised in the well-known books by the eminent dowser Emile Christophe, *Tu Seras Sourcier* and *Apologie du Sourcier*, when he mentions *Orientation Mentale*, and is thoroughly appreciated by Swiss and German dowsers.

In his *Einführung in die Radiesthésie* (Introduction to Radiesthesia) by Meinrad Mauchle, Editor of the Swiss journal *RGS* (Radiästhesie — Geopathie — Strahlenbiologie) he explains with great care the nature of the mental attitude.

He, like Professor Cunibert Mohlberg, author of *Briefe an Tschü*, recognises three mental processes or stages, referred to by the following abbreviations :

IM Interrogation Mentale (*Geistige Fragestellung* or mental questioning)

CM Convention Mentale (*Geistige Abredung* or mental convention)

OM Orientation Mentale (*Geistige Einstellung* or mental orientation)

Stated briefly, IM is the questioning any dowser mentally performs in undertaking a problem of any kind. When the question is perfectly definite and specific, an immediate and correct answer will be given by the dowser's instrument in accordance with a pre-established convention. It does not suffice to preserve an open mind and expect a precise response, for then the instrument will react to the strongest influence.

A mental convention, CM, has to be established for the systematic interpretation of the movements of the dowser's instrument which arise in the first place from a stimulus arising in the unconscious mind. It is an agreement as to the meaning of the upward or downward movements of the rod and the oscillation and gyration in either direction of the pendulum, or immobility in both cases. Once the convention has been established the significance of the movement will be invariable. Impossible movements are ruled out.

A convention may be established by laying a magnet on a table in a N-S direction and holding a pendulum over it. The pendulum will oscillate over the middle and in opposite directions over the N and S ends of the magnet. An interpretation of "yes" or "no" should be assigned for one or other movement—for instance for the pendulum the clockwise direction may be taken to mean "yes." The different reactions are usually referred to as "positive" and "negative," corresponding to "yes" or "no."

To start movement in the pendulum the dowser should give it a slight shock so that it swings away from him and then back. He should think only of the convention he has already fixed and he will then see how the oscillation will change at first to an oval and then to a complete circle.

Emile Christophe and Professor Mohlberg describe OM as the consciously and mentally expressed wish of the dowser to become receptive to the effect of the object of his search to the exclusion of the effects of all other objects and the concentrated attention of the mind on this wish. With this controlled attention a radiesthetic insensitivity arises towards everything but the object of search.

A short working formula is: "I wish (not intend) to become receptive to the influence of this or that and to nothing else." If working in the open air the dowser might add "if it really is present in this locality."

OM has nothing to do with suggestion, and nothing is more fatal to success than the conscious *intention* to find the objective at any price. It is therefore a question of an entirely **passive* attitude of intention and receptivity.

The following account of the finding of the lost key of a safe, translated from *Zeitschrift RGS, Radiästhesie-Geopathie-Strahlenbiologie*, St. Gallen II, Switzerland, and reproduced with the Editor's permission, illustrates the application of these mental stages:

The Finding by Teleradiesthesia of the Lost Key of a Safe

The faculty of teleradiesthesia is in the very blood of the president of the local group of SGR, Grenchen.

Frau Tschopp, proprietress of a hotel in Les Bois, Jura Bernois, found one day that the key of her safe was missing. This grievous loss was reported by Emil Zumstein, the youngest son of the foremost pendulist in Grenchen. Ever ready to help, he started in his car for Les Bois.

On his arrival he retired to a quiet corner and made his preparations for a radiesthetic location. He first went through the proce-

* Compare the article by Colonel Merrylees "A Suggested Explanation," in *B.S.D.J.*, XV, 106, page 220.

dure of IM : " Has the missing key been mislaid ? " " Has it been stolen ? " " Has it been lost ? " These three questions were written on three different tickets and laid in a semi-circle on a table. He then used the pendulum over each question in a state of passive concentration, OM. He had established CM with the Unconscious beforehand so that the pendulum would gyrate in accordance with the direction corresponding to " yes " or " no."

The answer was " The key is lost."

In order to maintain the state of passive concentration, OM, and to get a " sample " of the missing key, Herr Zumstein made contact for a short time between the pendulum and the keyhole so as to obtain resonance between them. The three mental preliminaries had thus been complied with.

It should be noted that Herr Zumstein proceeded step by step from a state of uncertainty to the prospect of a definite goal.

The next question was : " Was the key lost inside or outside the house. Through CM—a clockwise circle—the answer given was " Outside." But where ? To the question of " In which direction ? " an answer was given by the direction of the oscillation of the pendulum—again by CM. Following the method of counting, that is by saying 10, 50, 100, 200 metres and so on in succession, a limit of distance was established. The CM was to the effect that a positive reaction was in conformity with a distance including the position of the key, and turned out to be 300 metres.

Following questions were :

Q. Has the key been found by anyone ?
A. Yes.
Q. Is the person male or female ?
A. Female.
Q. How old ?
A. Forty-five years.
Q. Colour of hair ?
A. Reddish.
Q. Single or married ?
A. Single.
Q. What sort of figure ? Slim, medium or small ?
A. Medium.

Herr Zumstein, who had made the necessary notes, now sent for Frau Tschopp and asked her straight away whether she knew a woman living within 300 metres of the house, of average size and with reddish hair. Frau Tschopp bethought herself and then said, " it must be the shop girl in the bakery ; I had been to the bakery to buy something before I lost the key." Thereon Herr Zumstein sent his son to the bakery telling him to fetch the key—and the son returned with it !

From this story, which is perfectly true, one can appreciate the importance of a clearly framed question (IM), of the kind of pendulum response previously stipulated (CM) by which one can in a quiet and unprejudiced manner attain the state of passive concentration (OM). Only by these three mental processes can one achieve a reliable radiesthetic diagnosis. This uniform method is equally suitable for the finding, and for the description of people and objects. It requires however much practice and presupposes the capacity for passive concentration.

Herr Zumstein is said to be a very unassuming and reasonable man, unselfishly using his gift in the service of mankind. In his modesty he prefers that his successes should not be proclaimed in the market place. And if, nevertheless, he does mention a success, it is only in order to show that Man possesses natural powers which the Animal constantly uses instinctively—powers which our psychologists ought to recognise and study.

This story seems to illustrate admirably the mental processes which are essential for a good and reliable dowser, especially one who wants to practise distant dowsing.

The state of passive concentration or receptivity probably comes naturally to a few exceptional people, but not so to others, and too many dowsers attempt feats of distant dowsing without any previous experience or training in this most important aspect of our art. A.H.B.

PSYCHIC SENSITIVITY

Note of a lecture delivered to the Society on March 16th, 1960

BY P. D. BENDIT

In spite of all modern discoveries there is still a vast unexplored field regarding the latent powers of man. The physiological psychology of to-day is finding out more and more about the subtleties of the human response mechanism, but so far has failed to discover *why* these responses exist. Man is full of surprises, and the personality we know, and through which we manifest, often conceals rather than reveals the man as he really is.

Everyone possesses not only a physical organism, with its avenues of sense perception, but also a psychic mechanism with whatever powers of response it may have developed. The physical powers may be well founded, but the psychic sense is often vague and undeveloped. Moreover it compares unfavourably with the strength of the intellect. Nevertheless it operates unconsciously, and can either cloud or clarify many of the issues of perception.

There is only one psychic sense, but it often operates through the channel of the strongest physical sense. For instance the strongly visual person will often be clairvoyant, while the person who has an enhanced feeling (touch) sense, will readily become clairsentient

or possess psychometric ability. If these powers are used persistently, and particularly with discrimination, they can become strong and effective. They often spring into activity with startling suddenness when they may be crude as far as clear perception goes, but they may equally well emerge as faculties of a reliable and constant order.

Thus the suggestion is that the human being often possesses hidden skills, capacities, and knowledge which are consciously quite unknown to him until some event of life causes them to spring into activity. This is apt to occur in a manner which it is difficult to account for in terms of genetics. These skills are generally intuitive and implicit rather than explicit, but it seems as though there is a store of memory which manifests only when these latent powers are activated. This can be seen clearly in certain children of to-day, many of whom have adult minds, with fine and sensitive psychic perceptions attached to infant bodies.

Another suggestion regarding extra sensory perception and its activities is that these, in quality, kind and expression can be accurately traced in the horoscope of an individual. A serious astrologer, who is careful and competent, can discover much of the inherent psychic qualifications as these are indicated in the birth chart. Each "radical" map represents the individual pattern of its owner, and this unique patterning which is reflected into the etheric field is the bridge mechanism between inner man and the objective physical world. All extra-sensory percepts are conveyed over this bridge when they enter waking consciousness, and all psychic capacity depends upon the type and quality of this subtle structure, which is, as yet, unrecognised by science. Yet it is accepted in the East, and is beginning to be postulated again in the West, particularly in America. It is a most intricate field of study and observation, and can only be mentioned in passing.*

The difference between the so-called psychic and non-psychic person lies chiefly in the degree of conductivity of the etheric bridge mechanism, and its ability to bring percepts from the mental level directly into waking consciousness.

This psychic awareness is determined by two main factors :

1. The sensitivity of the individual's mental equipment at its own level.

2. The adequacy of the channel between mind and waking consciousness.

In practice this means that ordinary clarity of mind results in clear-cut psychic perceptions, (i.e., if the psychic organism is vital and strong, while a confused mind reflects itself in muddled perceptions.

* *Man Incarnate, A Study of the Vital Etheric Field.* 7/6. Phoebe D. Bendit and Laurence J. Bendit. Theosophical Publishing House, 68 Great Russell Street, W.C.1, or The Theosophical Society, 50 Gloucester Place, W.1.

In all types of e.s.p. there are certain necessary requisites, if the work is to be reasonably accurate and consistent.

1. A good degree of impersonality is called for, so that an objective and critical assessment of personal work is kept up.

2. Repeated experiment on the same thing under many different conditions is necessary, in order to form a judgement which is not arbitary or unsound.

3. The practitioner should not be afraid to make mistakes.

All these things are absolutely necessary in any and every form of diagnostic work. The basic principles of perception are always the same, but to perceive extra-sensory impacts does not necessarily mean they are accurately understood. A rigid mental pattern, or any fixed emotional colouring will influence diagnostic findings.

A great deal of modern diagnostic work is a mixture of ordinary knowledge, plus experience and an intuitive jump. This is particularly the case in radiesthesia, radionics and homoeopathy.

Many percipients find it extremely difficult to start off "from cold," i.e., without data or a focal point of interest. This is because the tension of the etheric field is not stimulated by a definite starting point outside itself. Focus on an object creates a tension between the observer and itself, and occurs along the track it can most easily follow.

There is a great difference between any form of perception and true insight. Perception belongs to the world of time and space. It is a relatively slow process, elaborate and intricate, and is much affected by personal factors.

Insight is timeless and spaceless, immediate and essentially simple. It carries instant conviction because it springs from a deep level of consciousness beyond the personality, and gives quiet certainty, which nothing can shake.

HEALING CHARACTERISTICS

"*A characteristic of healing which is not uncommon and which appears to have no basis when related to known principles of healing, is that of temporarily taking on the painful feelings of a patient . . .*"

BY PHENOMONIST

Reproduced from The Spiritual Healer, *March* 1960 *with the permission of the Editor*

Several years ago I witnessed a patient receiving spiritual healing for a very serious disease, where nearly all the limbs were affected. The healer had one hand over the right hand of the patient but they were separated by two or three inches. There was in fact at that moment no direct physical contact between healer and patient.

The healer's hand commenced to move upwards and away from the hand of the patient. It was an entirely involuntary movement by the healer, and I know her so well as to say quite definitely that this is a normal characteristic of her healing.

Her hand was spirit-controlled. As her hand was moved upwards, so also was the hand of the patient. Had the circumstances been other than a spiritual endeavour, I would have been tempted to amusement by the look of utter bewilderment which came over the face of the patient as he looked first at his moving hand and then towards me, saying hesitantly, "I—I am not moving my hand—I can't stop it—it's moving itself."

His hand was literally being drawn upwards. It was evidence of Spirit control of two people, the healer and patient. It was also evidence that healing was taking place at the joints. I realise that this is not uncommon amongst healers, and it can only be described as a healing characteristic.

Let me make it quite clear that by a healing characteristic I mean that which distinguishes the method of one Spirit guide from another and not a mannerism of the healer. Healers should not develop mannerisms of a personal and voluntary character.

A characteristic of healing which is not uncommon and which appears to have no basis when related to known principles of healing is that of temporarily taking on the painful feelings of a patient. We can say with certainty that no healer has ever been known to come to harm of any kind as a result of permitting themselves to be instruments for healing purposes.

On the contrary, I believe that healers are less likely to contract the ill-conditions of a patient than are the regular associates. I know of several healers who take on the pains of the patient which, of course, disappear immediately the healing has been completed. This can be accounted for by either the excessive zeal and compassion of the healer or by a healing characteristic intended for purposes of diagnosis.

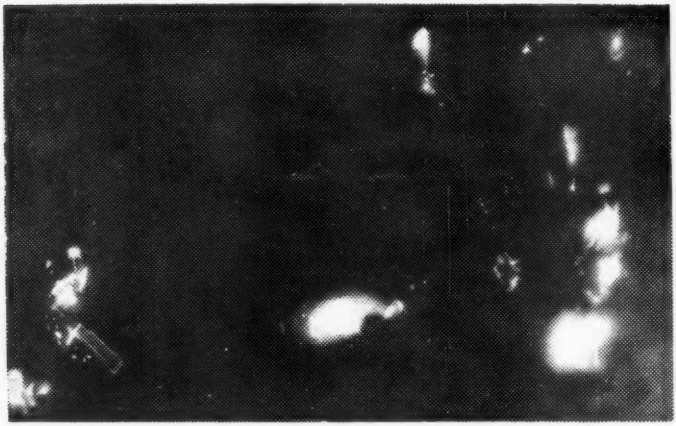
I am using the term diagnosis to mean the providing of discriminating knowledge rather than the distinguishing of one disease from another. Sometimes the healer receives the sensation of pain at the trigger-point and not at the place where it is actually felt by the patient. This is known as deflected pain.

Such characteristics are of great value as they enable the healer with no medical knowledge to comply with the wishes of the healing guide who desires a thought-directive at the trigger-point rather than at the spot where the patient is experiencing pain.

It may well be that a pain in the leg is caused by a spinal imperfection, and, and to correct this spine infirmity would relieve the leg pain. Thus again we see a healing characteristic with a Spirit origin and intended for a Spirit purpose.

That healing is a definite radiation from Spirit sources there can be no possible doubt. This radiation has been successfully

Above: Radiation from an electric iron. Below: From the hands of a healer.



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registered by camera. I have not only seen these photographs but I can say with absolute certainty that they were taken in a room of total darkness. There was no registration when photographs were taken of the hands of non-healers ; also they were less concentrated when the hands were those of a less developed healer.

These photographs are the property of Mr. Gordon Turner, one of Great Britain's prominent healers. Not long ago he gave me a display of healing photography which proved the existence of definite healing rays or radiations ; there can be no possible doubt.

So far, these radiations have not been registered for temperature, although we know that it varies from extreme heat to very cold. It appears to be different according to circumstances and nature of ill-condition. This we do not understand except to say that it can only be related to Spirit necessity.

Attempts have been made many times to register the heat by thermometer, and the fact that no results have been obtained indicates that the radiation is other than already known and classified by science. Some healers produce extreme cold while others extreme heat. The effect is very often enough to make the patient say, " Oh, your hands are stone cold," and this when the healer's hands are radiant with heat.

This often applies conversely, and I remember cases where, with very cold hands, the patients had stated that they could no longer stand the heat. Thermometers have repeatedly been placed between the patient's body and the healer's hand, only to find that it registered normal blood heat, not in keeping with the patient's experience of physical sensation.

Another healing characteristic which can be placed in the same group is that of receiving what is wrongly known as " electric shocks." At any rate they feel like electric shocks. That they are slight physical perceptions from healing radiations there is little doubt, but we cannot associate them with any known and definable phenomenon such as electricity.

I can recall one case of Parkinson's disease where, during healing, the patient received shock sensations in the arm. They were not very disturbing, but enough to make the patient jump slightly and say " Oh ! " The healer said to the patient, " Can you stand it again ? " " Yes," replied the patient, and within a few minutes the trembling hands of the patient had become quite still and remained so all that day.

Trembling hands are a very common characteristic of Parkinson's disease. What can we say of these healing characteristics ? Very little, except that they appear to be a normal part of spiritual healing, and perhaps the healing guides know their work far better than we do.

Perhaps the most common characteristic of healing is what

can best be described as healing clairvoyance. It is a power or attribute of the mind which enables one to perceive objects not normally present to the physical senses.

One such case which has come to my notice during recent years is that of a healer who not only can see a clear picture of his own hands, but the clairvoyant picture shows the hands moving on the body of the patient. Accepting this as a directive from his Spirit guide, he imitates their movement. During absent healing intercessions the same healer frequently sees a picture of the patient who may be thousands of miles away.

On one occasion during an absent healing session he clearly saw a small boy sat up in a bed. Healing was in fact being given to a small boy who was in hospital many miles away. The healer had never seen the boy. Three days later he was shown several photographs of children, and immediately pointed to the boy and said, "That's the boy for whom we gave absent healing." It was.

On another occasion when giving healing for a pain in the ear of a young lady, he saw a picture of her ear with what appeared to be a large nail running through the centre. "How did this pain in your ear start?" inquired the healer. "Oh," said the patient, "it started after a doctor probed it with a pointed instrument." "What was the instrument like?" asked the healer. "Something like a large nail," replied the patient.

That these characteristics are intended for a purpose there can be no doubt, and it may be that even better and more prompt healing would result if we had the knowledge of how to use them. Healers become accustomed to the characteristics associated with their own endeavours and in most cases use them to advantage within the limits of their knowledge.

When we realise that healing is a gift of Spirit, we cannot wonder that its manifestations of method and result are so different to that of orthodox medical and surgical science.

The characteristics we have related are only a few of the many, and each healer influenced by his or her own Spirit guide becomes a part of the healing process. This attunement is a consciously developed process, which arises out of the healer's love and compassion for those who suffer.

To acquire the healing characteristics of a Spirit guide and in consequence witness the restoration of the patient to good health is a privilege and joy which only a healer can experience.

EARTH STRAINS AND QUAKES

BY CHARLES GARDNER, A.M.I.C.E.

The Agadir earthquake and its consequences have caused me to think whether there can be any detection of unusual strains in the

earth's crust which are likely to give rise to an earthquake : as yet, physicists, though they are able to measure stresses in dams and other structures, have not brought their knowledge to bear on the measurement of stresses in the earth's crust. There are some indications that dowsers, after a lot of experimentation and sifting of evidence, might be able to become informed when unusual stresses appear. But before disclosing my line of thought I would say that it might be better to suffer some small quakes than for amateur and incompetent dowsers to cause the art of dowsing to be smothered with ridicule and legal sanctions and to disturb, without cause, the populations of towns and cities if their false alarms should be heeded.

It was such a perfect Sunday morning in Jerusalem that I decided to walk to St. George's Cathedral by a very long route. I climbed up a ridge to the west of the city, where there were no houses. Away on my left-hand side, but hidden by the limestone hills, lay the Mediterranean, the sky in that direction being even more brilliant than overhead : spread out to my right, to the east, and at a lower level, lay the city and its suburbs, every wall of the numerous churches, of the Mosque, the Tower of David and the city walls themselves, sharply defined in that clear and intense light. I saw the cathedral, and the Mount of Olives and what was then the residence of the High Commissioner on its slopes, with the British War Cemetery nearby surrounded by a belt of young pine trees. The Mount of Olives only partly hid the more distant Mountains of Moab, brown and bare : the Dead Sea, that pleasurable place for an evening picnic and a swim, was far too low to be seen, it could only be remembered. I recalled too a visit to Petra, two or three weeks earlier, with my wife, an archaeologist and a mistress from the Jerusalem High School for Girls, climbing to the High Places, sleeping out under the star-lit sky, or at times, in a cave decorated by nature with multi-coloured sandstone striations, carved, like the other, numerous caves, foursquare, more than 2,000 years ago : returning by horse and car from Petra we had visited the ruined town of Jerash, had lunched, occupying long disused seats in the ampitheatre where once crowds had attended, now stripped of forest and soil, deserted save for a few families and their goats. I walked and was absorbed in the beauty of the panorama of sky and rocky hills and the thoughts they gave rise to.

Suddenly, serpent-like waves, or undulations, sprang from those Mountains of Moab, long black streamers which dived under-ground, leapt in the air, plunged again beneath the hills, leaping one over the other, under the ridge on which I stood, and others over it ; plunging and rearing they passed over and under the hills towards the Mediterranean, and were gone.

I turned and leant over a dry-stone wall, looking down on the city and wondered what it was that I had seen. I had from time to time dreamed of huge sea waves and these dreams had always been followed the next day by riots, Arabs killing Jews ; but I was sure that there was not, at the time, any particular racial tension for, if there were, I should certainly have seen signs. There was no tension. So I could make nothing of the vision and continued my walk to the cathedral : I decided to let the matter rest : if there was anything in it I should find out. I had not long to wait.

I had part of my Sunday afternoon nap. I was woken by a noise which I drowsily thought was caused by someone pulling a billiard table along a stone floor. My next thought was clearer. "There aren't any billiard tables here and no one could pull them about if there were." I opened my eyes ; horizontal cracks in the wall were opening and closing. "No place for me!" I was out in the road after other people. They pointed out to me the dust which was rising from fallen buildings in the city.

What were those waves, undulations or radiations which I had seen ? Had some imperceptible yielding of the rock generated a series of impulses which I saw ? Had my sympathy with nature made me receptive, for a moment, of waves which were there during the period since stresses began to build up ?

I now turn to well-known facts about dowsing. The movement of a rod can indicate a fault in the earth's crust or a cavity or a lode : the mechanism of the indication is unknown but it may be postulated that there is a gravitational field of some sort, a continuous movement of electrons or of those smaller particles which hold the electron together. The important point in the context of this article is that movement of rod or pendulum is brought about by some non-continuity in materials. It may be that dowsing radiations are so subtle that they more resemble an emotion than motion. Perhaps there is little difference between registration of an emotion by the dowser's pendulum or by his mental vision.

The pitch of a sound given off by a tensioned string changes as the tension in the string is altered : the colour of an incandescent object changes with its temperature. It seems probable that the "waves" given off by a substance under stress change as the forces acting on it change. This surmise could be tested in an engineering laboratory.

My line of thought will now be clear. It is that a rock which is subjected to imposed forces gives off "radiations" which, approaching the mental plane, could, in some circumstances, be mentally visualised and would certainly be felt and their indications recognised by a dowser with his usual equipment who had trained himself in the study of the indications which stressed bodies project.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Reception this year was held at 11 Chandos Street on April 20th and was attended by some twenty-five members. This was a much smaller number than usual, which was a pity, for a most interesting address was given by Mr. H. N. Sanctuary on his personal experiences covering a wide field. However, perhaps the smaller attendance increased the pleasure of those who were present who all appeared to enjoy this opportunity for discussion. An excellent and ample tea was provided.

Mr. Sanctuary's address is printed in this journal.

* * * *

A report of a public inquiry concerning an extension of the water supply to Swindon was published in the *Evening Advertiser* of January 28th. The Swindon Corporation had applied to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for an order to survey an area of land near Ramsbury and to sink a test bore and an inquiry held by J. W. M. Hawksworth, the local Government Inspector, was held to hear objections raised by owners of land and fishing rights. All the evidence quoted was that given by Colonel K. W. Merrylees, O.B.E., who, as a scientific water diviner, had made a careful study of the geological conditions in the light of his experience as a dowser and his geological knowledge.

* * * *

The following is an extract from a letter of April 1st received from Mrs. Bezuidenhout, of Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia :

Through the kindness of friends, I have been privileged to read many of your journals, and I notice that no radiesthetist can decide with certainty what makes the pendulum " work."

Perhaps the following description of my own findings may be both informative and/or illuminating, or helpful.

I am a herbalist, and conduct my business solely through correspondence, making diagnoses from either handwriting or a cutting of hair, and using the clockwise rotation for " yes " and the anti-clockwise for " no."

I have two charts filled with questions relating to various disorders and diseases—one solely for questions on cancer—and the other for those on blood and organic and germ-caused disorders. By placing the sample under the typed question, I receive an answer.

But *thought* (concentration) is essential to success. If the attention wanders, or is momentarily distracted, no answer is received. The powers of *visualisation* and *sympathy* (imagination and sensitivity) are also essential, and the stronger the *emotion of interest*, the more definite the pendulum's reaction.

Discoveries of my medicinal herbs have all been made by this method, so that now I possess a most comprehensive range of

astonishingly effective remedies for all blood and organic disorders, which have cured hundreds of sufferers given up by doctors as incurable. I began this healing work exactly three years ago, have never advertised, but now I have the names and addresses of over 6,500 patients in my ledgers, including the ex-patients who are joyfully doing the advertising—living in all parts of Southern and Central Africa. (Naturally, to have been cured of *any* kind of cancer, or sclerosis, or pernicious anaemia, or internal or external ulcers, is a cause for jubilation and gratitude).

* * * *

A paragraph in *Farmers' Weekly* (Bloemfontein) of February 10th tells of a Bedford storekeeper, Mr. W. Seeney, who in the past few years "has become the most sought-after man in the drought-stricken areas of the North-western and Eastern Cape." The farmers believe so strongly in his power to find water far under barren soil that a group of them from arid Prieska proposed to charter an aircraft to fly him to their aid.

* * * *

The same paper of February 17th contains a letter from an experienced driller, Mr. A. Gien, of Rodewal, Transvaal. It continues a discussion which has been going on for some time. In agreement with Professor Bentor, he states that he is sure that water will be very strong at 4,000 feet but that bores to this depth would cost a farmer not much less than £6,000 even if Government machines were used. However, as he has stated in an earlier letter, water can be found at no greater depths than 400 to 500 feet when correctly divined, yielding 2,000 gallons per hour, in most places, excluding South-west Africa.

* * * *

The *Whitby Gazette* of March 11th contains an article stating that natural gas supplies have been found at a bore made by British-Petroleum Ltd. at Aislaby in the Esk valley, and also at Fairhead, Grosmount. The latter supply is to be linked with that from Aislaby and will be piped into the gas works at Whitby.

* * * *

The *Rhodesian Herald* of November 24th, 1959, contains a long article by Alan Cattrick headed "The ancient art of water divining remains an honoured and remunerative calling." He gives his reasons for his strong belief in water divining and mentions Pieter van Jaarsveld* known as "the boy with the X-ray eyes" who started his career as a diviner at the age of six. At the age of seventeen he had become famous and there were more requests for his services than he could comply with. He has taken a degree in geology at Stellenbosch University and at one time was teaching at Boksburg and still carrying on a private practice as a diviner.

* See ***B.S.D.J.*, VIII**, 63, March ; 64, June ; 65, September, 1949, under "Notes and News."

REVIEWS

LA RADIESTHÉSIE POUR TOUS

JANUARY

p. 3. Magnetisation with the four elements.—" Apollonius " recommends for toothache the external application of magnetised cinders (from the fire or a cigarette) which, he thinks, should take away the pain. In the relief of a malady by magnetism he employs the diagram of a cross, the arms representing respectively earth, air, fire and water. Which element is required in a particular case can be determined by pendulum. Magnetized cotton wool will probably be wanted for rheumatism because, we are told, cotton wool corresponds to the element air. Water will probably be wanted for migraine, indicating a magnetized compress, while stomach trouble will call for the element earth and a magnetized compress of clay, or even just earth!

p. 4. The secret number.—H. Rossiaud adds something further on this subject.

p. 5. Mental interference in radiesthetic prospections.—The case is discussed where a lady, who has lost her bag and seeks the help of radiestheists in finding it, upsets their researches through her own very definite ideas as to where the bag should be.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 9. Radiesthetic reactions.—It is stated that if one places a closed tube of ordinary cooking salt immediately above a vein of water, it will produce a very marked reaction of rod or pendulum. At first sight this might suggest an affinity between cooking salt and water as the sole cause of the reaction. But, it is added, the phenomenon of affinity in such cases is not always evident. A small piece of platinum, which ordinarily will leave the pendulum inert, will produce a strong reaction when sited over a deposit of oil. But, in the writer's experience, there has never been any question of an affinity between oil and platinum. Compounds and other elements are suggested for other prospections, including forecasting rain.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 11. Deficiency of radiesthetic sensitivity.—W. Herrinckx suggests various homoeopathic remedies to meet the needs of those with deficient radiesthetic sensitivity. The first remedy recommended is Zincum Metallicum 5. But if this remedy is contra-indicated, the writer suggests Plumbum, Baryta carb. or Causticum.

p. 13. Waves of form and astrology.—L. Margueritte explains how the pendulum can assist in reading a horoscope, taking as a particular case the life of Louis XVI.

p. 16. Healing by colours.—M. Hommel describes the results of experiments made with a chromatic " reversible " pendulum, confirming the results obtained by the late Leslie Thornton and described in the last November issue of *L.R.P.T.*, p. 342.

p. 17. Fasting.—It is suggested that people would benefit if they fasted one day a week, and the article tells how this regime should be put into force.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 18. The moon's back!—The writer says that the journal would like to hear from radiesthetists who have done any work in confirming—or otherwise—the findings of the Russians on the appearance of the hidden surface of the moon. Any information vouchsafed could be used

eventually for publication, or for promoting an exchange of ideas with other researchers.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 19. The Fréjus catastrophe.—Following radiesthetic investigations he has made on small-scale maps of the area around Fréjus, A. Bogaert suggests that the failure of the Malpasset dam was due to a seismographic disturbance. He thinks the subsoil of Fréjus contains veins of an oil-bearing nature and also numerous water courses, and he observes that earth tremors have recently taken place in regions rich in oil and following lines which appear to join the principal centres of exploitation. These include regions in Columbia, near Venezuela, in North America where oil is obtained, and in China between the Chinese oil wells and those in Irak. In a further article on this page M. Bogaert tells us how he has traced the extensions of the large subterranean water courses in Belgium across other countries, continents and oceans! For, he adds, they seem to penetrate around the earth.

p. 21. Agricultural radiesthesia.—This article seeks to instruct how you can find affinities between soil, culture and fertilizer, simply by using a pendulum and a diagram representing six concentric circles, here reproduced. Some of the circles, it is stated, form witnesses of terrestrial magnetism, of the South and of the North. In other terms they are equivalent to Yang and Yin of traditional Chinese nomenclature, acidity (South) and alkalinity (North). Other of the circles represent other attributes of matter and energy.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 23. Congress at Geneva.—A successful congress of French and Swiss radiesthetists took place at Geneva on November 15th last and was organized by the *Association " Pro-Radiesthésis " de Genève.*

p. 24. A method of prospection.—Supposing that you are invited to find through radiesthesia a lost person and are uncertain how to go about it. H. Rahier suggests that you should try and assume the problem solved. Take a large piece of paper and make a point on it with your pencil; the lost person is there! Leaving this point, search with your pendulum the direction of the street, the side of the road, the proximity of a church, of a railway and of a stream. Draw in lightly what you find in the neighbourhood with your pencil. Then look for the town with which your sketch corresponds.

p. 25. That new leaf!—We all have aspirations for the New Year. Mlle. H. Poreye thinks radiesthesia can help us to attain worthwhile goals without waste of time or effort.

p. 29. A radiesthetic transmitter.—A disc invented by the late Paul Haviland is illustrated. He employed it as part of a quite simple device for transmitting and receiving messages. Around the circumference of the disc are letters of the alphabet and numbers from 0 to 9.

February

p. 33. World Leaders.—It is suggested that in this age of epoch-making events, it would be an interesting exercise for readers to discern through radiesthesia the mental characteristics of the world's political leaders, such as their intelligence, will, sincerity, and so on. For this purpose only a 360° protactor, or a simple rule, is required.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 34. The colour of the stars.—According to tradition, Mme Valeria Peretti-Brizi says, one associates seven planets with the seven

colours of the spectrum, and she has used this convention in her radiesthetic investigations. But following the description in a scientific article of several bands of different colours appearing on the planet Jupiter parallel to the equator, of which both the shape of the bands and the colours are continually changing, she asks whether something of this nature should not be adopted as being more in accord with this planet.

p. 35. Micro-oscillating circuits.—L. Poblin (B.S.D.) has found that very small oscillating circuits of Lakhovsky type still have a very big effect. A suitable circuit of this type consists of a flexible wire 83.5 mm. long, insulated with plastic, and curved in the shape of a ring—the circuit being kept "open." The pendulum shows that one face of this circuit is positive and the other negative. Moreover, according to Mr. Poblin, if the circuit is placed with its positive side against the skin, a rise in vitality of about three turns is shown on the Marty protractor. According to the writer these micro-oscillating circuits can also be employed in conjunction with apparatus of radionic type.

p. 36. Colonel Stevelinck.—It is reported that Lt.-Col. Stevelinck, president of the Cercle Victor Mertens de Wilmars, of Brussels, has been made a member of the committee of the Association Française et Internationale des Amis de la Radiesthésie.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 37. From the Space of Hilbert to word-witnesses.—F. and W. Servranx discuss word-witnesses and their valorisation from the point of view of advanced physics, quoting in this connection the German physicist Hilbert. We are told that if, after the American scientist Dr. Wayne Batteau, of the Harvard School of Applied Physics, the Space of Hilbert explains how we can see colours which are not projected with the aid of a positive parameter of green and a negative parameter of red, that would in its turn explain, perhaps, how we radiesthetists can perceive a body or a physical phenomenon with the help of a word-witness. For in this perception we have a positive factor (the end of the research) and a negative factor (the name or the idea). It is also suggested that the Space of Hilbert may perhaps explain how the valorisation of a word-witness takes place.

p. 40. Anatomical charts.—W. Herrinckx suggests the following method of finding what remedies suit the various bodily organs. Place a sample of a remedy, be it a herb or even a metal sample, near you on the table, adjust your pendulum over it, and then go over an anatomical chart lying in front of you on the table. You will find what remedy suits which organs. If you repeat this experiment with a word-witness, you will find it just as effective.

p. 41. Royal jelly.—Bernard Paulet, a bee-keeper, has examined royal jelly radiesthetically, and finds, for instance, that compared with sugar, it is three times more beneficial to the human cell. It is especially good, he says, for the blood, pancreas, muscles, nerves, and for the head. It also has a marked action on the ductless glands, more particularly the pituitary, thyroid and suprarenal glands.

p. 43. Telepathy.—An experiment in telepathy carried out under the auspices of the Duke University, North Carolina, U.S.A. (made famous in this field by Professor Rhine), was reported in *Science and Life* for January, 1960. The experiment took place between July 25th and August 9th last year, when one man on land looked twice a day intently at one of a pack of Zener cards, selected by an automatic card-shuffling

machine, and another in the atomic submarine *Nautilus* some 2,000 km. (approximately 1,250 miles away) attempted at the same time to decide by mental concentration which card had been selected. He wrote down the result in each case, which was signed by Commander Anderson. The results were successful seven times out of ten. A careful enquiry was conducted afterwards to make sure there was no collusion, as the U.S. Army was interested, and several of the large electrical firms in the United States have also become interested and instituted their own line of telepathic research. The reason for this interest, the magazine states, is that the " waves of the brain " as exemplified through telepathy can become as efficient a method of communication as the word of mouth, and in every case " infinitely more useful."

p. 44. A divinatory protractor.—A special protractor is illustrated divided into segments by which (it is claimed) information of a varied kind, such as the state of one's health, one's profession, intuition, radiesthetic sensitivity, and so on, can be determined with the help of the pendulum.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 47. Radiesthesia and radar.—After defining radiesthesia, J. Roucous goes on to say that what matters is how and why we are able to detect these invisible radiations. We know that radiesthesia is based on the faculty that every normal person has of being able to fashion in spatial substance, and to maintain in his brain, a thought-form similar to the object sought. We have proof of the existence of this thought-form from photographs, and proof that it is possible to project it towards a fixed point, following the irrefutable experiments of Professor Fukurai, of Koyassan University in Japan. M. Roucous goes on to discuss resonance and what he describes as " *radarthésie* " which, he insists, supplies by means of experimental and conclusive evidence concrete explanation of the reality and existence of radiesthesia.

p. 51. Listening to the planets.—A. Vandenhoff, director of *C.I.E.R.*, maintains that it is possible to receive certain signals and musical scores from certain of the planets through radiesthesia, the planets in question at present numbering twelve. The pendulum has been used in all such prospections so far. The writer is to enlarge on this subject later.

p. 55. A few don'ts—and do's!—A. Bernard gives some good advice for the beginner in radiesthesia, telling him what to do and what do avoid. Amongst other things he says one should not seek a logical explanation of radiesthesia, nor engage in useless discussion with it - does - matter - who, but should be content with using it intelligently.

p. 57. Colours.—L. Margueritte discusses the phenomenon of colours and what meaning they have for us.

p. 59. Hexagrams.—This article by Mme Valeria Peretti-Brizi follows others dealing with Yi King and the 36 Forces. In her article she has striven to show how the signs of Yi King are in rapport with the physical forces of nature.

p. 61. A great future for radionics.—The writer of this article sees a great future for radionics which, he says, is better known in English-speaking countries than elsewhere. In particular he thinks it will play an important part in agriculture. Because *L.R.P.T.* rightly regards radionics as representing an aspect of radiesthesia and because it also views its future very favourably, it intends to pay more attention to it in its columns in the future.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 67. Pebbles destroy weeds through action at a distance.—Following the article *Action du Vert Négatif* in *L.R.P.T.* for September, 1959, (p. 268), (see *B.S.D.J.* No. 106 for December, 1959, p. 240), H. O. Busby (B.S.D.) had the idea of trying to charge pebbles with the vibration " Omega " with the assistance of the diagram given by Mr. Poblin. He placed a pebble at its centre and allowed the pendulum to gyrate above it. The pendulum ceased gyrating at the end of three to four minutes, after which Mr. Busby found that the pebble showed a maximum charge of 360° on his disc. He then found that charged pebbles placed in a suitable apparatus for three days could be detected by pendulum a mile away, and a charged pebble placed on a building of bricks and cement covering 4,375 sq. ft. impregnated the building with the vibration " Omega " in four days. Mr. Busby, who lives at Cowra, N.S.W., Australia, goes on to describe in this article, translated from the English, how he controlled the growth of weeds through the use of charged pebbles.

p. 69. Mr. Busby's experiments.—The London correspondent of *L.R.P.T.*, " N.M.," discusses Mr. Busby's experiments with charged pebbles for protection against harmful rays.

p. 71. Prayer in healing.—W. Herrinckx reminds us of the value of prayer in healing, and asserts that it is quite wrong to neglect the help of medical science when prayer is employed. Even Christ used different means of restoring people to health. The writer emphasises the importance of forgiveness to anyone who has wronged us when we are seeking healing by prayer, and of remembering other sick persons as well as ourselves when we are ill.

p. 73. Reviving flowers through radiesthetic force.—In this article Mme Valeria Peretti-Brizi reproduces the Servranx disc of thirty-six forces, consisting essentially of a 360° protractor divided into 36 segments, each segment representing some force, mental or physical, such as heat, thought, conscience, light, radioactivity, etc. She orientated the disc N-S and with three colour witnesses suitably arranged, placed on each of the 36 segments a small tube filled with running tap water. Having left the tubes is position for 30 minutes, she then placed them in their proper order on the table. Next she put a small flower in each tube of water, and could soon see the difference in the condition of the flowers according to the number of the tube in which each was placed. For instance, the first to wither were No. 12 (nuclear energy), No. 8 (physical magnetism), No. 15 (disintegration), and so on. The following day all the flowers had withered except 1 (spiritual), 2 (life), 28 (mechanical) and 36 (heat), which were still fresh. In this and similar experiments Mme Brizi satisfied herself that a definite radiesthetic action was conveyed to the flowers according to which tube each flower was inserted into, especially as the flowers could not be affected by autosuggestion. She also experimented with mixtures of water taken from several of the tubes. For such experiments the flowers should be small, light and delicate.

p. 77. Mobilisation of currents of thought.—In this article W. Servranx shows how he would go about planning for a holiday, as dictated by pendulum.

p. 79. For the beginner.—A simple experiment is recommended for the beginner, whereby he can decide which of several solutions of a

problem is the best. In front of him on the table he places in line several squares of paper with the several different solutions written one on each, and between this line of papers and himself another square of paper is placed on the table with " Best solution " written on it. Then he holds his pendulum over this last-mentioned square of paper and watches to see in which direction it oscillates. If it oscillates in the direction of one of the other squares of paper, that represents the correct solution. But if it points to none of them, there must be another solution not provided for, and he should bring one or more other solutions into the experiment, as necessary.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 80. Radiesthetic sensitivity.—One reader writes that homoeopathic Arsenicum Album makes one more responsive to oil, while another employs Cuprum (copper) in searching for gold.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 81. Listening to the planets.—In this second article by A. Vandenhoff, director of *C.I.E.R.*, he employs a diagram resembling a magnetron providing on a black background twelve small white circles arranged around one large one and connected to it by narrow white channels. Each of the twelve selected planets was found to syntonise with one of the small circles, and he further claims to have been able to find for any particular year the months when sound waves from a particular planet could best be detected.

p. 84. Art and radiesthesia.—It is recorded that an art critic employed radiesthesia for several years for selecting from the catalogues of pictures those which were most representative of the manner of the artist, or the most likely to impress the public. A choice having been made by pendulum, he then allowed his own judgment to assess the picture in question. This technique, he affirmed, enabled him to concentrate on comparatively few pictures and gave him a veritable flair in the case of works of young artists and unknown painters.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 85. Your diet by pendulum.—The gist of this article is that you should not be faddy about your diet and, when well, eat more or less what you like.—*L.R.P.T.*

p. 87. Contrary principles.—L. Margueritte discusses the proposition that something can be explained by its contrary, an example he gives being that a straight line is a section of the circumference of a circle whose radius is infinite, whereas a point is a circumference whose radius is nothing.

p. 89. Magnetised water can heal animals.—When it is simply a case of an animal being off colour, it is only necessary to give it one or other liquid which it normally drinks previously magnetised with the hands, without attempting to find the precise location of the trouble. "Apollonius" recommends magnetising the liquid by pointing the fingers at it, held some little distance away. This should be done for about ten minutes in a relaxed state, but fatigue should be avoided at all costs, and it is better to magnetise the liquid for only one or two minutes rather than get tired in the process. The liquid is then fed to the animal in appropriate doses. If the animal is really sick with say, a stomach complaint, during magnetisation the operator should adopt some formula (which he repeats), directing his thoughts towards the alleviation of the organ in question, and not just to the animal as a whole getting well.

End of Volume XV V.D.W.

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